Confidential

Collection No 50/41

Year 1946-47

CB 15-44-10

(August 1946)

Subject: Observance of the "Direct Action Day" by the Muslim League on the 16th August 1946 in the Mysore State

CONFIDENTIAL.

Collection No. 10-46.

Year 1946-1947.

C. B. 13-46-10
(August 1946).

General and Revenue
Secretariat.

Confidential Branch.

SUBJECT

Observance of the "Direct Action Day" by the Muslim League on the 16th August 1946 in the Mysore State.

PREVIOUS REFERENCES.	LATER REFERENCES

Confidential

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No. of 194 | [App. F. III-2

Serial No.

OBSERVANCE OF "DIRECT ACTION DAY"
BY THE MUSLIM LEAGUE ON 16th AUGUST 1946.

---:o:---

Press Cuttings (English and Urdu) relating to the above subject are placed below, as also reports received from the Inspector-General of Police and the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.

In the light of instructions given by the Dewan, the matter was further discussed with the Inspector-General of Police and the Deputy Commissioner and a Circular letter has been issued, with the approval of the Minister for Agriculture, to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts indicating the general attitude to be adopted by Government in regard to the observance of this "DAY" by the Muslims.

For perusal.

Dewan)

14/8/46.

ARM 15/8. C.B. 15/8/46

No 737-45/C.B Dated 14.8.46 issued to D.C. Copy to I.G.P. issued.

Ref to the letter No S.B. 486/44-45 Dated 16th Aug 1946 from the I.G.P.

Forwards a report on the observance of Direct Action Day by the Muslims of Bangalore.

Orders for perusal. It is stated that advance copies of this report have been submitted to the Dewan and the Hon'ble for Agriculture

782/CP

CHIEF SECRETARY. 1.7 AUG. 1946 GOVT. OF MYSORE

Direct Actions Days.

File No. of 194

General and Revenue Secretariat

Serial No.

Letter No. S.B. 486-646-45 Dated 17th Aug 1946

from the D.I.G.P

Forwards a further report regarding the observances of Direct Action Days in Bangalore City and states that advance copies of the Report have been sent to the Dewan and Mr. for Agric.

Letter No. P.C. 11/646-47. Dated 17th Aug 46

from the D.C. Bangalore Dist.

States that the hartal processions and the meetings were conducted in a peaceful and disciplined manner and that the police officers did their duty well.

Submitted for perusal.

CHIEF SECRETARY 1226 19 AUG. 1946 GOVT. OF MYSORE

19.8.46

23/8/46

27/8/46

D. O. No. S.B.486/44-45/Encl:(1)

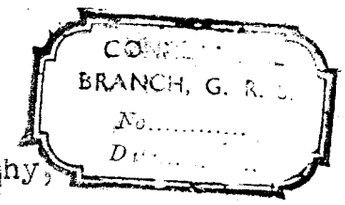
G. Sunder Rao, Esq., B.A.

~~S. NARAYANA RAO, Esq., M.A. (Hons).~~

Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.

BANGALORE

Date 14-8-1946.



Dear Mr. Narasimhamurthy,

I herewith enclose for the information of the Dewan Saheb an advance copy of a report dated 14-8-1946 of an Officer of the Special Branch regarding the observance of "Direct Action Day" by the Muslim Leaguers on the 16th instant. A copy of the report has also been sent to the Chief Secretary to Government, in the usual course.

Yours sincerely,

G. Sunder Rao

C. Narasimhamurthy, Esq., M.A.,
Private Secretary to the
Dewan of Mysore, BANGALORE.

Submitted for perusal
14.8.46,
ARM 14/8. CB WP 15/8/46

Report dated 14th August 1946 of an officer of the Special Branch, Bangalore.

Subject:- Observance of "Direct Action Day" by the Muslim League.

The programme to be followed in Bangalore City in connection with the observance of the 'Day' has since been announced by Mr. Syed Bawker, General Secretary of the All-Mysore State Muslim League. A translation of the notice issued by Mr. Bawker is given below:-

"NOTICE TO MUSLIMS OF BANGALORE CITY".

"According to the directive of the Quaid-e-Azam, the All-Mysore State Muslim League has decided to observe 'Direct Action Day' on Friday the 16th August 1946. - Conveyance drivers will observe complete hartal, meat stalls will remain closed, professional workers and - labourers will observe hartal, and shops and factories in the City will remain closed. After the usual Friday - prayers, the following *resolution will be moved and - adopted; and Muslims will assemble near Saidani Bi's Dargah opposite the City Market to take part in the procession.

*RESOLUTION.-

"This meeting of Muslims wholeheartedly supporting the decision of the All-India Muslim League Council taken at its Bombay Session, assures the Quaide-Azam that Mussalmans are always prepared to obey the commands of the Quaid-e-Azam and views with extreme displeasure the activities of the Congress which they consider as an obstacle in the path of Muslim freedom. This meeting also views with greatest displeasure the attitude of the British Cabinet Delegation and the - Viceroy who have gone back on their word in not having considered the Muslim demand for Pakistan; and warns the British Government that it would be solely responsible for the consequences".

.....

The route of the procession.

The procession will start from the Market Circle at 3 p.m., and go through Mysore Road, Cottonpet, Tavakal Mastan Shah Khadri's Dargah, Chickpet, Sarafkatta, Dodpet

public meeting will be held under the presidentship of Mr.Mahmood Sheriff. Speeches explaining the implications of the decision taken by the All-India Muslim Council and the resolutions passed at meetings held in the mosques after prayers will be made. It is hoped that all Muslims will co-operate and make the function a success.

Printed hand-bills, signed by M.Khader Mohiyuddin, Secretary of the Muslim Students' Federation, Bangalore, have also been issued to Muslim students appealing for their co-operation in the observance of 'Direct Action Day'. A translation of the handbill is given below:-

"16th August- Direct Action Day".

16th August will be observed as'Direct Action Day' and Muslim students will carry on vigorous propaganda to make the function a success. According to the decision taken by the All-India Muslim League Council on the 27th and 28th May 1946 and in pursuance of the orders of the Quaid-e-Azam. the 16th of August will be observed as 'Direct Action Day'. On that occasion. students will exert themselves to give effect to the following programme in a disciplined manner:-

(1) All Muslims, particularly shop-keepers, cart-drivers, Beedi workers, Hotel-keepers, professional - workers and labourers should be requested to observe complete hartal.

(2) All Muslim students belonging to all the schools and colleges in Bangalore City, should assemble at the Fort High School maidan on 16-8-1946 at 9 a.m., and start in procession via - Central High School, Central College, Intermediate College and Engineering College and assemble at the Avenue Road - Mosque for Friday prayer. After the usual prayer, they will join the procession organised by the All-Mysore State Muslim League at the Market Square. It is, therefore, hoped that all Muslimsstudents will co-operate with the ten crores of Muslims in British India and strengthen them in their fight for Pakistan".

confidential
P.C. 11/46-47.

Mr. A. C. NIRVANI GOWDA, B.A.,
Deputy Commissioner.

CONFIDENTIAL
BRANCH, G. R. S.
No.....
Dt.....

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER,
BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Dated, Bangalore ..14th..Aug.... *194* 6

Dear Sir,

As reported in Memo No.P.C.3/dated 14th Aug.46, the Muslim League will be observing the 16th instant as - "Direct Action Day", a complete standstill of business activities like the closure of Muslim shops, Factories etc., attending Mosques for Friday prayer and passing resolution affirming support to the All India Muslim League etc., are part of the programme. Even the butchers, mutton-stall holders and Jutka drivers are likely to go on Hartal. A procession is also arranged in the main parts of the city. No disturbance of Public peace or tranquility is expected. However Police arrangements will be made to guard ration shops and to keep the necessary striking force at the needed points.

Yours Sincerely,

A. C. Nirvani Gowda

V.Vedavyasacharya,Esq.,B.A.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore
Bangalore

Tel. Address:
"POLICE"
PHONE No. 2108.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

SECRET 7

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE,

When replying please quote No. S.B.486/44-45

Dated Bangalore, August 14, 1946.

FROM

The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore,
Bangalore.

CONFID... BRANCH, G. R. S. No. 287 Date 17/8

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Bangalore.

Subject:- Activities of the Mysore State Muslim League.

SIR,

I have the honour to state that it is reported that a meeting of the Working Committee of the All-Mysore State Muslim - League was held on the 11th instant under the presidentship of Mr.Mahmood Sheriff, President of the All-Mysore State Muslim League. Messrs:Valiulla, A.J.Khaleel, Abdul Salaam, Hakim Syed Bawker, Syed Khasim and 15 others were present. It was decided that in pursuance of the appeal of Mr.Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim - League, "Direct Action Day" should be observed on the 16th instant throughout the State by taking out processions, holding meetings in all the mosques and observing complete hartal. A draft resolution to be passed at such meetings was also approved and runs as follows:

> "This meeting of Muslims wholeheartedly supporting the decision of the All-India Muslim League Council taken at its Bombay Session, assures the Quaide-e-Azam that Mussalmans are always prepared to obey - the commands of the Quaide-e-Azam and views with extreme displeasure the activities of the Congress - which they consider as an obstacle in the path of Muslim freedom. This meeting also views with - greatest displeasure the attitude of the British Cabinet Delegation and the Viceroy who have gone back on their word in not having considered the Muslim demand for Pakistan; and warns the - British Government that it would be solely responsible for the consequences".

In the course of a statement in Urdu issued in this connection appealing to the Muslims of Mysore to observe the 'Day', Mr.Mahmood Sheriff has criticised the attitude of the British Cabinet Delegation and the Viceroy in not having conceded the Muslim demand

to maintain the self-respect and dignity of Muslims, who, he exhorts, should be prepared to sacrifice their all for the sake of their freedom.

The question of renouncing titles by title-holders residing in Native States in pursuance of the call of the All-India Muslim League was discussed, but was deferred to a subsequent meeting as a reply in this connection was awaited from Mr.Jinnah who had been addressed by Mr.Abbas Khan seeking clarification in the matter.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE
IN MYSORE.

KS.

Report dated 14th August 1946 of an officer of Special Branch, Bangalore.

....

Subject:- Observance of "Direct Action Day" by the Muslim League.

...

The programme to be followed in ~~the~~ Bangalore City in connection with the observance of the 'Day' has since been announced by Mr. Syed Bawker, General Secretary of the All-Mysore State Muslim League. A translation of the notice - issued by Mr. Bawker is given below:-

"NOTICE TO MUSLIMS OF BANGALORE CITY".

"According to the directive of the Quaid-e-Azam, the All-Mysore State Muslim League has decided to observe 'Direct Action Day' on Friday the 16th August 1946. Conveyance drivers will observe complete hartal, meat stalls will remain closed, professional workers and labourers will observe hartal, and shops and factories in the City remain closed. After the - usual Friday prayers, the resolution (referred to in previous report) will be moved and adopted; and Muslims will assemble near Saidani Bi's Dargah opposite the City Market to take - part in the procession.

The route of the procession.

"The procession will start from the Market Circle at 3 P.M. and go through Mysore Road, Cottonpet, Tavakal Mastan Shah Khadri's Darga, Chickpet, Sarafkatta, Dodpet and finally assemble near Saidana Bi's Darga, where a public meeting will be held under the presidentship of Mr. Mahmud Sheriff, - Speeches explaining the implications of the decision taken by the All-India Muslim Council and the resolutions passed at - meetings held in the mosques after prayers will be made. It is hoped that all Muslims will co-operate and make the - function a success".

Printed hand-bills signed by M. Khader Mohiyuddin, - Secretary of the Muslim Students' Federation, Bangalore, have

translation of the handbill is given below:-

"16th August - Direct Action Day".

...

16th August 1946 will be observed as - Direct Action Day and Muslim students will carry on vigorous propaganda to make the function a - success. According to the decision taken by the All-India Muslim League Council on the 27th and 28th May 1946 and in pursuance of the orders of the Quaid-e-Azam, the 16th of August will be observed as Direct Action Day. On that occasion, students will exert themselves to give effect to the following - programme in a disciplined manner:-

(1) All Muslims, particularly shop-keepers, cart-drivers, Beedi workers, Hotel-keepers, professional workers and labourers should be requested to observe complete hartal.

(2) All students belonging to all the schools and colleges in Bangalore City, should assemble at the Fort High School Maidan on 16-8-1946 at 9 A.M., and start in procession via Central High School, Central College, Intermediate College and Engineering College and assemble at the Avenue Road mosque for Friday prayer. After the usual prayer, they will join the All-Mysore State Muslim League at the Market Square. It is therefore hoped that all Muslim students will co-operate with the ten crores of Muslims in British India and strengthen them in their - fight for Pakistan".

SECRET

NO.SB.486/44-45. Bangalore, Date 14-8-1946.

Copy forwarded with compliments, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Bangalore, for information, in continuation of this office letter of even number and even date.

Inspector-General of Police 14/8/46.
in Mysore.

Kvr

Confidential

۷۸۶

صدر آل میسور اسٹیٹ مسلم لیگ کا پیغام

مسلمانان ریاست میسور کے نام

جمعہ ۱۶ اگست ۱۹۴۶ء کو یوم اقدام بالراست منایا جائے۔ مکمل ہڑتال کیجائے۔ جلوس نکالے جائیں

آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ کونسل نے اپنے اجلاس خصوصی میں جو گذشتہ ماہ کے ۷، ۸ کو بمبئی میں منعقد ہوا یہ طے کیا کہ برٹش وزارتی ڈیلیگیشن اور وائسرائے ہند نے مسلمانوں کے متعلق حال میں جو رویہ اختیار کیا اس کے خلاف ایک زبردست احتجاج کیا جائے جن مواعید کی بنا پر مسلم لیگ نے عارضی حکومت اور دستور ساز اسمبلی میں شرکت کرنے اور موجودہ سیاسی صورت حال کو سازگار بنانے پر آمادہ کیا تھا۔ اس کے معترف ہونے اور قدر کرنے کے بجائے حکومت نے اس سے اغماض کیا اور مسلمانان ہند کے جذبات اور احساسات پر ایک کاری زخم لگایا۔ حکومت کی اس افسوس ناک روش نے مسلمانوں کو اس امر پر مجبور کیا ہے کہ اپنی عزت اور خودداری کو قائم رکھنے اور اس ملک میں ایک آزادانہ زندگی بسر کرنے کے لئے راست اقدام کی تحریک پر عمل پیرا ہوں اور اس کیلئے خود کو ہر قسم کی قربانی کیلئے تیار کریں۔ ریاست میسور کے مسلمان برطانوی ہند کے مسلم بھائیوں کی ہر جائز تحریک کے ساتھ ہمدردی رکھنے اور ملت کے مفاد کو روبراہ کرنے میں ہمیشہ سے آمادہ رہے ہیں۔ اس موقع پر بھی مناسب ہے کہ کونسل کی ہدایات پر عمل پیرا ہو کر اپنی اخوت اور ملی ہمدردی کا ثبوت دیں۔ لہٰذا ریاست میسور کے سب مسلمان بھائیوں سے یہ درخواست کی جاتی ہے کہ ۱۶ اگست یعنے جمعہ کو اپنی دوکانیں کارخانے، اور تجارتی کاروبار بند رکھیں اور نماز جمعہ کے بعد سارے مساجد میں مندرجۂ ذیل قرارداد پاس کریں اور اس آزمائش میں ہمیں ثابت قدم رہنے اور ہمیں استقامت بخشنے کی دعا مانگیں۔ اور شاندار اور پرامن جلوس نکالیں۔ ساری دنیا کی آنکھیں ہماری اس نئی تحریک کی طرف لگی ہوئی ہیں اور اس کو انتہائی تنظیم اور ضابطے کے ساتھ پرامن طریقے پر موثر اور کامیاب بنانے پر ہمارے قومی اقتدار اور بقا کا دارومدار ہے۔ آل میسور اسٹیٹ مسلم لیگ ریاستی مسلمانوں سے توقع کرتی ہے کہ ان ہدایات پر عمل پیرا ہو کر اتحاد و اتفاق اور اپنے جذبات ملی کا ثبوت دیں

مترصد سخط — **محمود شریف**

صدر آل میسور اسٹیٹ مسلم لیگ

قرارداد

مسلمانان ۔ کا یہ جلسہ عام آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ کے اس فیصلے سے کامل اتفاق کرتے ہوئے جو وزارتی وفد کے پلان کو مسترد کرتے ہوئے بمبئی کے اجلاس میں پیش کیا گیا ہے۔ قائد اعظم کو یقین دلاتا ہے کہ مسلمان آپ کے ہر حکم کی تعمیل کے لئے تیار رہیں۔

یہ جلسہ کانگریس کی دورنگی روش پر نہایت ہی افسوس اور مذمت کا اظہار کرتے ہوئے یہ محسوس کرتا ہے کہ کانگریس مسلم قوم کی آزادی میں سب سے بڑی رکاوٹ بن رہی ہے۔ عارضی حکومت کی تشکیل کے متعلق وزارتی وفد نے مسلم لیگ اور اس کے لیڈر قائد اعظم سے جو کھلا وعدہ خلافی کی ہے یہ جلسہ اس کو سخت مذمت کی نگاہوں سے دیکھتے ہوئے اپنے پرزور احتجاج کا اظہار کرتا ہے کہ مسلم لیگ کے مطالبۂ پاکستان کی اہمیت کو محسوس نہ کرتے ہوئے اگر مسلم قوم کو نظر انداز کرنے کی کوشش کی گئی تو اس کے انتہائی اندوہناک اور تباہ کن نتائج کی ذمہ داری خود حکومت برطانیہ پر ہوگی۔

الکلام برقی پریس بنگلور سٹی

مسلمانان بنگلور سٹی کو اطلاع

آل میسور اسٹیٹ مسلم لیگ نے طے کیا ہے کہ

۱۶ اگست ۱۹۴۶ء بروز جمعہ کو

بحکم قائد اعظم مکمل ہڑتال کیجائے

(یعنی گاڑیوں کی ہڑتال۔ گوشت کے دکانوں کی ہڑتال) مزدور پیشہ اصحاب کی ہڑتال

شہر اور محلوں کی دکانوں اور کارخانوں کی ہڑتال

بعد نماز جمعہ ہر مسجد میں قرارداد منظور کیجائے اور جلوس میں شریک ہونے کیلئے تمام مسلمان مینوارکٹ کے روبرو

حضرت سیدانی رحؒ کی درگاہ کے پاس جمع ہوجائیں

جلوس کا راستہ

۳ بجے جلوس مارکیٹ سرکل سے روانہ ہوکر میسور روڈ سے ہوتا ہوا کاٹن پیٹ روڈ سے گزر کر حضرت توکل مستان شاہ قادری رحؒ کی درگاہ سے ہوتا ہوا چھوٹی پیٹ صراف کٹہ بڑا بازار سے گزر کر حضرت سیدانی رحؒ کی درگاہ کے پاس آئیگا جہاں مخر قوم محمود شریف صاحب کی صدارت میں ایک عام جلسہ ہوگا جسمیں قرارداد پر تقاریر ہونگی اور متفقہ طور پر قرارداد منظور کی جائیگی لہذا برادران اسلام سے التماس ہے کہ مکمل ہڑتال کرکے اس جلوس میں شریک ہوکر اپنی حمیت اسلامی کا ثبوت دیں۔ خاکسار سید باقر شریک معتمد آل میسور اسٹیٹ مسلم لیگ بنگلور سٹی

Confidential
P. C. 11/46-47.

Mr. A. C. NIRVANI GOWDA, B.A.,
Deputy Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER,
BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Dated, Bangalore 14th Aug. 1946.

Dear Sir,

As reported in Memo No.P.C.3/ dated 14th Aug.46, the Muslim League will be observing the 16th instant as "Direct Action Day". A complete standstill of business activities like the closure of Muslim shops, Factories etc., attending Mosques for Friday prayer and passing resolution affirming support to the All India Muslim League etc., are part of the programme. Even the butchers, mutton-stall holders and Jutka drivers are likely to go on Harthal. A procession is also arranged in the main parts of the city. No disturbance of Public peace or tranquility is expected. However Police arrangements will be made to guard ration shops and to keep the necessary striking force at the needed points.

Yours Sincerely,

Sd/- A.C.Nirvani Gowda,

V.Vedavyasacharya, Esq., B.A.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore
Bangalore

Copy of the above is submitted to the Minister for Agriculture for kind perusal.

A. C. Nirvani Gowda

Deputy Commissioner,
Bangalore District

Strictly Confidential.

D. C

14

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT,

No. 737-45/C.B.

Dated Bangalore, 14th August 1946.

Dear Sir,

Government understand that a meeting of the Working Committee of the All-Mysore State Muslim League was held on the 11th instant and that it was decided that in pursuance of the appeal of the President of the All-India Muslim League, "Direct Action Day" should be observed on the 16th instant throughout the State by taking out processions, holding meetings in all the mosques and observing complete hartal. Further, the following draft resolution to be passed at such meetings is also stated to have been approved:

> "This meeting of Muslims wholeheartedly supporting the decision of the All-India Muslim League Council taken at its Bombay Session, assures the Quaide-e-Azam that Mussalmans are always prepared to obey the commands of the Quaide-e-Azam and views with extreme displeasure the activities of the Congress - which they consider as an obstacle in the path of Muslim freedom. This meeting also views with greatest displeasure the attitude of the British Cabinet Delegation and the Viceroy who have gone back on their word in not having considered the Muslim demand for Pakistan; and warns the British Government that it would be solely responsible for the consequences".

In the course of a statement in Urdu issued in this connection, the President of the All-Mysore State Muslim League appears to have criticised the attitude of the British Cabinet Delegation and the Viceroy in not having conceded the Muslim demand for Pakistan and stated that the observance of the "Day" is only to maintain the self-respect and dignity of Muslims who, he exhorts, should be prepared to sacrifice their all for the sake of their freedom.

The observance is thus expected to include taking out of processions, holding of meetings in mosques or elsewhere and the suspension of all business by muslims on that day. Government desire that the processions and meetings proposed need not be interfered with. All precautionary

measures should, however, be taken to see that the Muslims do not interfere with the others and that these others do not interfere with the Muslims, and that law and order are maintained. No notice need be taken if Muslim students choose to abstain from attending classes that day. In this connection, it appears to be desirable to arrange for moving patrols and to have men in mufti at important Educational institutions, and to have a striking force in readiness at headquarters to meet any possible emergency that may arise.

If the Muslims in any place ~~wh~~ wish to close their own shops or places of business, it is unnecessary for Government to interfere in the matter. No notice need be taken if ration shops run by Muslims are closed on that day. Any peaceful observance on the part of the Muslims need not be interfered with so long as it does not tend to lead to a disturbance of public tranquility.

The receipt of this letter may be kindly acknowledged.

Yours sincerely,

O/Sgt.

Veeramachari
14/8/46

To

A. C. Nirvani Gowda, Esq., B.A.,
Deputy Commissioner,
Bangalore District.

To all Dist mgts of DIS (by name)

Copy w/c to the IGP.

14/8/46

D. O.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT,

No. 737-45/G.S.

Dated Bangalore, 14th August 1946.

Dear Sir,

Government understand that a meeting of the Working Committee of the All-Mysore State Muslim League was held on the 11th instant and that it was decided that in pursuance of the appeal of the President of the All-India Muslim League, "Direct Action Day" should be observed on the 16th instant throughout the State by taking out processions, holding meetings in all the mosques and observing complete hartal. Further, the following draft resolution to be passed at such meetings is also stated to have been approved:

> "This meeting of Muslims wholeheartedly supporting the decision of the All-India Muslim League Council taken at its Bombay Session, assures the Quaide-e-Azam that Mussalmans are always prepared to obey the commands of the Quaide-e-Azam and views with extreme displeasure the activities of the Congress - which they consider as an obstacle in the path of Muslim freedom. This meeting also views with greatest displeasure the attitude of the British Cabinet Delegation and the Viceroy who have gone back on their word in not having considered the Muslim demand for Pakistan; and warns the British Government that it would be solely responsible for the consequences".

In the course of a statement in Urdu issued in this connection, the President of the All-Mysore State Muslim League appears to have criticised the attitude of the British Cabinet Delegation and the Viceroy in not having conceded the Muslim demand for Pakistan and stated that the observance of the "Day" is only to maintain the self-respect and dignity of Muslims who, he exhorts, should be prepared to sacrifice their all for the sake of their freedom.

The observance is thus expected to include taking out processions, holding of meetings in mosques or elsewhere and the suspension of all business by muslims on that day. Government desire that the processions and meetings proposed need not be interfered with. All precautionary measures should, however, be

taken to see that the Muslims do not interfere with the others and that these others do not interfere with the Muslims, and that law and order are maintained. No notice need be taken if Muslim students choose to abstain from attending classes that day. In this connection, it appears to be desirable to arrange for moving patrols and to have men in mufti at important Educational Institutions, and to have a striking force in readiness at headquarters to meet any possible emergency that may arise.

If the Muslims in any place wish to close their own shops or places of business, it is unnecessary for Government to interfere in the matter. No notice need be taken if rations shops run by Muslims are closed on that day. Any peaceful observance on the part of the Muslims need not be interefered with so long as it does not tend to lead to a disturbance of public tranquility.

The receipt of this letter may be kindly acknowledged.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) V. Vedavyasacharya,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

...

Memo No.

Copy of the above is forwarded, with compliments, to the Inspector General of Police in Mysore.

12/8/46

Chief Secretary to Govt.

confidential. C.C. 7/46-47
Enc. one

D. O. No.

BANGALORE

August 14, 1946.

G. SUNDARA RAO, Esq., B.A.,
Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE
AUG 15 1946
No. 211

CONFIDENTIAL BRANCH, G. R. S.
No.....
Date.....

14/8/46

My dear Sir,

I enclose for your information copy of a memo for Police arrangements on 16th August 1946. The District Magistrate has detailed four Magistrates for duty with the four parties of the striking force.

yours sincerely,

G Sundara Rao

Rajasevaprasakta
M. Seshadri, Esq., M.A.,
Minister for Agriculture.

SECRET.

Office of the
Inspector-General of Police in Mysore,
Bangalore, Dated 14th August 1946.

MEMO.

The following Police arrangements will be made in Bangalore City on Friday, the 16th August 1946, in connection with the observance of the "Direct Auction Day" by the Muslim League from 8 A.M. till the occasion is over:

STRIKING FORCE

	P.I.	S-M.	Sub.	Hav.	Nk.	P.C.
1) Doddanna Hall	1	1	1	4	8	48
2) Kengeri Gate Police Stn.	.	.	1	1	2	24
3) Chickpet Police Station	.	.	1	1	2	24
4) RESERVE at the office the Inspr.Genl.of Police	.	.	1	1	2	24

CIVIL POLICE: Each Police Station will mobilise all its force and keep them in their respective Stations to meet any emergency in their respective areas.

INTELLIGENCE STAFF: Each Station will depute one Daffedar and 4 P.Cs. in mufti to move about in their locality and collect information of importance and communicate it to the concerned Station-house Officer who will in turn transmit it to the City Superintendent of Police.

The City Special Branch staff will also move about and collect information and keep the Superintendent of Police informed of developments.

BUSES: One bus will be provided for each striking force.

MAGISTRATES: The District Magistrate,Bangalore District, will make necessary arrangements to make four Magistrates available for any emergency.

GENERAL: The Asst.Superintendents of Police, C.I.D., Motor and Crime Branches, will be in readiness at the office of the Inspector-General of Police for any emergent duty.

The Inspector-General of Police, Dy.Inspector-General of Police and the District Magistrate will be available in their respective offices.

The Dist.Superintendent of Police and Asst.Superintendent of Police, Provincial Reserve Police, will be available at their Headquarters.

Mr.Zyed Zeheruddin, Asst.Supdt.of Police,Bangalore City, will move with the procession with six Constables in mufti for intelligence work and keep the Superintendent of Police informed of any untoward situation of importance.

The road in front of the Market will be kept clear for traffic.

SD. G.Sundara Rao,
Inspector-General of Police.

" Copy "

for Inspector-General of Police.

SECRET

NO.

Office of the
Inspector-General of Police in Mysore,
Dated, Bangalore, 14th August 46.

CB

M e m o.

The following Police arrangements will be made in Bangalore City on Friday, the 16th August 1946, in connection with the observance of the "Direct Action Day" by the Muslim League from 8 A.M. till the occasion is over:

STRIKING FORCE

AT	P.I.	S-M.	Sub.	Hav.	Nk.	P.C.
1) Doddanna Hall	1	1	1	4	8	48
2) Kengeri Gate P.Stn.	.	.	1	1	2	24
3) Chickpet P.Station	.	.	1	1	2	24
4) RESERVE at the office of the I.G.P.	.	.	1	1	2	24

CIVIL POLICE

Each Police Station will mobilise all its force and keep them in their respective Stations to meet any emergency in their respective areas.

INTELLIGENCE STAFF

Each Station will depute one Daffedar and 4 P.Cs. in mufti to move about in their locality and collect information of importance and communicate it to the concerned Station-house Officer who will in turn transmit it to the City Superintendent of Police.

The City Special Branch staff will also move about and collect information and keep the Superintendent of Police informed of developments.

BUSES

One bus will be provided for each striking force.

MAGISTRATES

The District Magistrate, Bangalore District, will make necessary arrangements to make four Magistrates available for any emergency.

GENERAL

The Asst.Superintendents of Police, C.I.D., Motor and Crime Branches, will be in readiness at the office of the Inspector-General of Police for any emergent duty.

The Inspector-General of Police, Dy.Inspector-General of Police and the District Magistrate will be available in their respective offices.

The Dist.Superintendent of Police and Asst.Supdt.of Police, Provincial Reserve Police, will be available at their Headquarters.

Mr.Syed Zeheruddin, Asst.Supdt.of Police, Bangalore City, will move with the procession with six Constables in mufti for intelligence work and keep the D.S.P. informed of any untoward situation of importance.

The road in front of the Market will be kept clear for traffic.

C.C. 7/46-47

Sd. G.Sundara Rao,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.

Forwarded with compliments to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Bangalore, for favour of information.

C. F. No. 46] GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE SECRET 21

No. SB.486/44-45. OFFICE OF the Inspector-General of Police
Encls. in Mysore, Bangalore.

Date 15th August 1946.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of
Mysore, Bangalore.

39

Sir ~~Ex~~ C.B

CONFIDENTIAL BRANCH, G. R. S. No.....

Subject:- Observance of "Direct Action Day".

Sir, WP. 16/8/46

In continuation of this office letter of even Number and date on the above subject, I have the honour to state that it is since reported that the Muslim students of schools and colleges of the C & M Station have been asked by the local Muslim Students' Federation to congregate in the Cubbon Park at about 10 A.M. on 16-8-1946 and join the City Muslim students in the observance of the 'Day'

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

15/8/46.

Inspector-General of Police
in Mysore.

15/8

Kvr.

Tel. Address:
"POLICE"
PHONE No. 2108.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

SECRET

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE,

When replying please quote No. SB.486/44-45.

Dated Bangalore, August 15, 1946.

FROM

The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore,
Bangalore.

38 To

CB

The Chief Secretary to the Government of
Mysore, Bangalore.

WG

SIR, 14/8/46 Subject:- Observance of "Direct Action Day" on the 16th instant by the Muslim Leaguers.

In continuation of this office letter of even Number dated 14/8/1946 on the above subject, I have the honour to state that it is reported that a few members of the Muslim Students' Federation have gone towards different parts of the State for purposes of propaganda in connection with the observance of the 'Day' and that about a dozen of them are also busy in Bangalore City. The organisers expect a very good response from the Muslim public in the observance of the 'Day'.

Further, the leaders have impressed upon the Muslims the need for maintaining perfect discipline and peace during the observance of the 'Day' on the 16th instant.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE
IN MYSORE.

Mr. A. C. NIRVANI GOWDA, B.A.,
Deputy Commissioner.

CONFIDENTIAL BRANCH, G. S. No. ..... Dated .....

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER,
BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Dated, Bangalore 15th August 194 6

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE
AUG 15 1946
No. 2106 Ex 3

15/8/46
Ch Veeraj
136
CB.
16/8/46.

Dear Sir,

In continuation of this office letter P.C.No.11/46-47 dated 14-8-46 in connection with the "Direct Action Day" proposed tox be held by the Muslim League on 16-8-46, I write to state that Khan Sahib Mahammed Sheriff, Shafi-ul-Mulk Khan Bahadur Mahammed Abbas Khan, Mr.A.J.Khaleel and Mr.Syed Baker were sent for and enquired. Their idea is to take a procession, which they expect will be five to Six thousand strong, from the Market Square to Cottonpet Chikpet, Doupet and back and then to hold a public meeting at the oval near the market. They say that it will be a peaceful and disciplined procession and that they will themselves be in the procession. They have been asked to meet the important Muslims in all the mohallas and to tell them to see that their mohalla people, whether in the mohalla or in the procession to behave peacefully and also to refrain from shouting slogans which are anti other political parties& also to see that, if there is any provocation from people of other parties, not to retaliate. They have agreed to all these and they have determined to see that the procession pass through peacefully. No disturbance of public peace is expected but still the police arrangements as indicated in Memo No.C.C.7/dated 14-8-46 of the Inspector General of Police have been made as a precautionary measure to meet any situation that may arise. The four Magistrates who are stationed in the City have also been placed on special duty on that day at the places mentioned as shown in the enclosed memo.

Yours sincerely,
A. C. Nirvani

V.Vedavyasachurya, Esq., B.A.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Bangalore

Copy of the above is submitted to the Minister

Minister for Agriculture for Kind perusal

D.C.

Deputy Commissioner,
Bangalore District

P.C. 12/46-47

Office of the District Magistrate,
Bangalore District,
Bangalore, dated 10th August 46

NOTIFICATION

Under Section 12 Cr. P.C. I Mr. A.C. Mirvand Comm. B.A. I.C.S. District Magistrate, Bangalore District order that Mr. K. Habibulla Khan, B.A., B.L., First Magistrate, Bangalore and Mr. J. Viswanatha Rao, B.A., B.L., Second Magistrate Bangalore will exercise concurrent jurisdiction over the area of Bangalore City along with the First City Magistrate and II City Magistrate, Bangalore from 12-8-46 to 16-8-46 both days inclusive.

C. C. Mirvand

District Magistrate,
Bangalore District

Copy to:-

The City Superintendent of Police and the District Superintendent of Police, Bangalore for information.

2. First Magistrate, Bangalore, First City Magistrate, Bangalore City, and City Magistrate, Bangalore City & Second Magistrate, Bangalore for information.

3. With compliments to the Inspector General of Police in Mysore, Bangalore

4 With compliments to the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Bangalore

5. With compliments to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore for information and kind approval.

C. C. Mirvand

District Magistrate,
Bangalore District

Secret
No.

Office of the Inspector General of Polic
in Mysore, Bangalore,
Dated, 14th August 46

M e m o

The following Police arrangements will be made in Bangalore city on Friday, the 16th August 46 in connection with the observance of the "Direct Action Day" by the Muslim League from 8 A.M. till the occasion is over:

STRIKING FORCE

AT	P.I.	S.M.	SUB	HAV.	NK	P.C
1) Doddanna Hall	1	1	1	4	8	48
2) Kengeri Gate Police Stn.	.	.	1	1	2	24
3) Chikpet Police -Stn.	.	.	1	2	2	24
4) Reserve at the office of the I.G.P.	.	.	1	1	2	24

CIVIL POLICE

Each Police Station will mobilise all its force and keep them in their respective Stations to meet any emergency in their respective areas.

INTELLIGENCE STAFF

Each Station will depute one Daffedar and 4 P.Cs. in mufti to move about in their locality and collect information of importance and communicate it to the concerned Station House Officer who will in turn transmit it to the City S uperintendent of PPolice

The City Special Branch staff will also move about and collect information and keep the Superintendent of Police informed of developments.

BUSES

One bus will be provided for each striking force.

MAGISTRATES

The District Magistrate, Bangalore District, will make necessary arrangements to make four magistrates available for any emergency

GENERAL

The Asst.Superintendents of Police, C.I.D. Motor and Crime Branches will be in readiness at the office of the Inspector-General of Police for any emergent duty.

The Inspector General of Police, Dy.Inspector General of Police and the District Magistrate will be available in their respective offices.

The Dist.Superintendent of Police and Asst.Superintendent of Police and Provincial Reserve Police, will be available at their headquarters.

Mr.Syed Zaharuddin, Asst.Supt.of Police Bangalore City will move with the procession with six constables in mufti for intelligence work and keept the D.S.P. informed of any untoward situation of importance.

The road in front of the market will be kept clear for traffic.

Sd/- G.Sundara Rao,
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE

C O P Y

To Mr. [illegible]
Deputy Commissioner,

The President of the Muslim League, profusely garlanded, was surrounded by a cordon of Muslim volunteers throughout the route of the procession. Cries of "Allah-ho-Akbar, Pakistan Zindabad, Quaid-e-Azam Zindabad, Down with the British, Down with Wavell, etc., were shouted out by the processionists all along the route. A car bearing No.BAN.3343 was noticed with placards containing- "Pakistan and anti-Congress slogans- "CONGRESS- ENEMY OF ISLAM", "PAKISTAN OR DEATH".

The procession returned at about 4-30 p.m., to Saidani Bi's Durgah where a public meeting was held. The crowd at the market oval dwindled to about 3000 in view of the threatening weather.

The proceedings commenced with a recitation from the Holy Quran. Poems on Pakistan were then read out by one Mr.Parvez, a local poet, and another. Mr.Syed Bawker, Joint-Secretary of the League, then requested Mr.Mahmood Sheriff, President of the League, to preside over the meeting and exhorted the audience to observe perfect discipline and not to give vent to their emotions by indulging in unruly acts.

Mr.Mahmood Sheriff, on behalf of the All-Mysore State Muslim League, thanked the Muslims for their splendid co-operation in the observance of the 'Day' and congratulated them on their spirit of self-sacrifice as evidenced by the closing of the shops, hotels, and particularly the complete hartal observed by taxi and jutka-drivers. He was glad to observe the enthusiasm with which the students co-operated in the observance of the 'Day' and congratulated them on the perfect discipline maintained by them in their procession. Explaining the significance of the 'Day', he condemned the action of the Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy's latest move to form an Interim Government with the assistance of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru. The Muslim League, he observed, was the first to accept the terms of Interim Government as devised by the Cabinet Mission and the Congress rejected them; but it was strange that the Congress had now been invited to assist the Viceroy in the

SUBJECT:- Observance of "DIRECT ACTION DAY".

Complete Hartal was observed among all circles of Muslims, including taxi and jutka drivers and all Muslim shops remained closed on the 16th instant all over Bangalore City in connection with the observance of the ' Day'.

Special prayers were offered in all the mosques and a resolution- protesting against the action of the British Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy for having betrayed their pledges to the Mussalmans, condemning the dual policy of the Congress, reiterating confidence in the leadership of Mr.Jinnah in the achievement of Pakistan, and warning the British Government that if the claim of the Muslims for Pakistan is not considered, the consequences would be serious; were passed after prayers.

From about 2 p.m., the same day, several batches of Muslims marched in procession to Saidani Bi's Durgah from various Muslim localities in the City. A mammoth procession consisting of over 5,000 Muslims started from Saidani Bi's Durgah along the programmed route with placards containing slogans- "PAKISTAN OR DEATH", "DON'T PLAY WITH FIRE- DIVIDE AND QUIT", "WAVELL'S POLICY CONDEMNED", "PAKISTAN IS AS SURE AS DAY AFTER NIGHT", "PAKISTAN FOR ARABS" etc.. Cyclists and Motor-cyclists led the procession carrying Muslim League banners; about 12 lorries and 5 cars carrying batches of Muslims then followed and over 7000 Muslims on foot brought up the rear. Messrs:Mahmood Sheriff, President of the All-Mysore State Muslim League, A.J.Khaleel, General Secretary, and Syed Bawker were prominent in the procession.

P.C.13/46-47. Office of the District Magistrate,
Bangalore District,
Bangalore, dated 16th August 46

Memo

In connection with the "Direct Action Day" proposed to be held by the Muslim League on 16-8-46 police arrangements as indicated in the enclosed Memo C.C.7/dated 14-8-46 of the Inspector General of Police have been made.

The following Magistrates are requested to be present with the striking forces noted against their names from 8 A.M. of 16-8-46 till the striking force is withdrawn and they will be responsible for maintenance of peace in the jurisdiction mentioned against their names.

Name	Striking force at	Jurisdiction
1. Mr.K.Habibullakhan, B.A., B.L., First Magistrate	Doddamma Devi	Market to Kengeri gate Police stn.
2. Mr.J.Vievanatha Rao, B.A., B.L., II Mgte. B'lore	Kengeri Gate Police Stn.	From Kengeri Gate Police Stn. to Chikpet Police Stn. via., Chikpet
3. Mr.M.S.Rangiranian, B.A., II Mgte. B'lore	Chikpet Police Stn.	From Chikpet Police Stn. to Market Square including Chikpet Police Stn.
4. Mr.B.T.Kempanna, B.A., ...B., City Mgte. B'lore	Office of the Inspector General of Police	Remaining area of B'lore City

D.C. Bangalore

Deputy Commissioner of Police
Bangalore City

District Magistrate
Bangalore District

Copy with compliments to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore
Copy with compliments to the Inspector General of Police in Mysore
Copy with compliments to the Deputy Inspector General of Police
Copy to the Magistrates
Copy to the District Superintendent of Police and to the City Superintendent of Police

D.C. Bangalore

District Magistrate,
Bangalore District

Tel. Address:
"POLICE"
PHONE No. 2108.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE,

When replying please quote No. SB.486/44-45.

SECRET

Dated Bangalore, ...16th August.....:....1946.

FROM

The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore,
Bangalore.

To

The Chief Secretary
to the Government of Mysore,
Bangalore.

CB
WP
16/8-46

Subject:- Observance of Direct Action Day.

SIR,

In continuation of this office letter of even Number dated 15th August 1946 regarding the above subject, I have the honour to state that it is reported that about 400 Muslim students went in procession from the Muslim Hall, Arcot Srinivasachar - Street, Bangalore City, at about 9 A.M. to-day towards the Scout Headquarters carrying Muslim League banners and placards with inscriptions: "PAKISTAN OR DEATH", "DON'T PLAY WITH FIRE, DIVIDE AND QUIT", "CONDEMN WAVELL'S POLICY", "PAKISTAN IS AS SURE AS DAY AFTER NIGHT", "FREE INDIA, FREE ISLAM". At about 9-30 A.M. the processionists reached the maidan opposite the Scout Headquarters, where Mr. Mahmud Sheriff (President of the All-Mysore State Muslim League), took the salute as they passed by. Khan Bahadhur Abbas Khan, Messrs: A.J. Khaleel and H.R.Abdul Gaffar were also present. Here about 100 students joined the processionists, who formed themselves into fours and proceeded towards the Market - Square through Kalasipalyam, and passed through Avenue Road, - Mysore Bank Circle; past the Central and Intermediate Colleges and entered Cubbon Park at about 11 A.M. and assembled near the - Band Stand. The processionists were led by Mr. A.J.Khaleel and - preceded by a cycle squad consisting of about 30 students; and - were , all along the road shouting slogans like- "Pakistan Zindabad", "Pakistan Leke Rahenge", "Hindustan Leke Rahenge".

At about 11-10 A.M. the students of the C & M Station joined

the City students at the Band Stand. Mr. A.J.Khaleel presided over the meeting.

After a very short speech explaining the significance of the 'Day', Mr. Khaleel moved the following resolutions, which were unanimously passed.-

(1) "This meeting of the Muslim students held under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Federation, Bangalore City and Cantonment, places on record its emphatic protest against the treacherous manner in which the British Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy have betrayed their solemn pledges to the Mussalmans and failed to implement the plan of June 16 to form an interim Government at the Centre with the help of the Muslim League, which had accepted both the Short and Long-term Plans.

"This meeting further condemns the Viceroy's latest move to invite the party, which had originally rejected the Short-term Plan to form an interim government at the Centre and warns the Viceroy and the British Government that if a one-party government is thrust on the country and the Mussalmans, the peace and order of the country will be jeopardised".

Brief speeches condemning the latest move of the Viceroy and the alleged treachery of the Cabinet Delegation; and asserting confidence in the achievement of Pakistan under the leadership of Mr. Jinnah, were then made by Messrs: Tabish, Editor of "Pasban", C & M Station, Anwarullah Sheriff and Usman Sait, students. After a brief concluding speech by Mr. Abdul Subhan of Cantonment on similar lines, the proceedings concluded at about 11-45 AM, when the students of the City marched in procession towards the City, while those of the Cantonment went towards the C & M Station.

The procession of City students reached Market Square via Narasimharaja Road at about 12-45 P.M., and dispersed.

"Direct Action Day" badges with inscription "Pakistan Zindabad" etc., were worn by all the processionists. The gathering at Cubbonpark numbered approximately 1,000 including a few Muslim merchants, hotel-keepers, advocates and others.

At the Market Square (at about 12-45 P.M.) about 100 riff-raffs of the Muslim community were seen leading a donkey with placards:" Donkey Bahadhur Abbas Khan" and "Abbas Khan Murdabad", on its back towards Mr. Abbas Khan's house and shouting the same slogans, in protest against his not having renounced his title. But, on account of rain. the donkey is reported to have bolted away and the demonstrators scattered.

The processionists are reported to have maintained perfect discipline all along the route and there were no untoward incidents.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Inspector-General of Police
in Mysore.

Kvr.

....

NOTE:- Advance copies have been submitted to the Private Secretary to the Dewan Sahib and the Minister for Agriculture, for favour of information.

30

SECRET.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Tel. Address: "POLICE"
PHONE No. 2108.

When replying please quote No. SB.486/44-45. Encl.(1)

CONFIDENTIAL BRANCH, G. No. 799 D. 1918

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE,

Dated Bangalore, 17th August 1946.

FROM

The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore,
Bangalore.

17 AUG. 1946

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Bangalore.

Subject:- Observance of "DIRECT ACTION DAY".

SIR,

In continuation of this office letter of even Number dated 16-8-1946 regarding the above subject, I have the honour to enclose for the information of Government, a further report regarding the observance of "Direct Action Day" in Bangalore - City.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

SD/- G.SUNDARA RAO.
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE
IN MYSORE.

Advance copy forwarded to the Private Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, for favour of submission to the Dewan.

17.8.46.

Inspector-General of Police
in Mysore.

Submitted for perusal

18.8.46.

HRH 1578

WD

formation of an Interim Government. The Cabinet Mission was not fair to the Muslims and dealt them a treacherous blow as had been anticipated. The members of the Mission did not serve the purpose for which they were sent. The Congress had stated that they were not afraid of threats of 'Direct Action' but have failed to realise the stuff a Muslim is made of and the principles for which he lives. A Muslim must achieve freedom or die in observing the principles of freedom. Justifying the demand of Muslims for Pakistan and explaining the great need for such a division of India, he stated that India is a vast Continent containing two major communities- the Hindus and the Muslims, which were poles apart from each other in culture, creed, language and customs. The two communities, he said, had been pulling on for all these years and hoped that they would pull on in future also. But owing to the great diversity in their caste, creed and culture, Pakistan was the only solution to bring about a better understanding and relationship between these two communities. Pakistan, he explained, was the establishment of a Muslim Government in those places where Muslims were in the majority- where both the ruler and the ruled were Muslims. Pakistan, he emphasised, was the only way whereby their culture, creed and language could be preserved.

At this juncture, rain interfered and Mr.Mahmood Sheriff was prevented from continuing his speech by shouts from the audience who were restless and inclined to leave the place on account of rain.

Mr.Syed Bawker obsering the restlessness of the crowd and their inclination to leave the place, exhorted the members not to leave the place on any account even if they had to face a shower of bullets.

He expressed his wonder as to how Muslims could achieve freedom if they could not stand an ordinary shower of rain. After five ninutes. Mr.Mahmood Sheriff continued his speech and stated - that he was glad to announce that Khan Bahadur Abbas Khan Saheb had renounced the title of "Khan Bahadur" conferred on him by the Viceroy and said that he had been particularly asked by Mr.Abbas Khan to announce the same to the audience.

The British do not realise, he continued, that Muslims were not confined to India alone but could be found in large numbers in almost all parts of the globe, and the wounding of the feelings of Indian Muslims would naturally hurt the feelings of Muslims all over the world. But Islam, he observed could never be crushed and the garden of Islam would flourish for ever in spite of all impediments in its way. He then read out the following resolution, explained its implications and called upon the audience to ponder well over it before accepting it as it involved great sacrifices on their part:

> "This meeting of the Muslims of Bangalore City held under the auspices of the All-Mysore State Muslim League in pursuance of the call of the All-India Muslim League, reiterates its confidence in the Quaid-e-Azam and his commands and fully ~~xx~~ supports the decision of the Muslim League Council taken at its Bombay Session rejecting the British Cabinet Plan and assures the Quaid-e-Azam that the Muslims are always prepared to follow his commands.
>
> This meeting further views with displeasure the - dual policy of the Congress which they consider to be an impediment in the path of Muslim freedom and also views with displeasure the treacherous - policy of the British Cabinet Mission in not having fulfilled its pledges to the Mussalmans, and warns the British Government that if the Muslim demand for Pakistan was ignored, it would be held ~~for~~ - responsible for the serious consequences."

The resolution was unanimously passed by cries of "Allah-ho-Akbar".

Mr.Mahmood Sheriff once again thanked the audience for their co-operation in making the 'Day' a success and exhorted them not to give vent to their emotions, but to behave in an orderly and peaceful manner.

Mr.Ghouse Mohiyuddin, editor, "Al-Kalam", read a

The poem exhorts Muslims to advance in spite of all obstacles in their way. Criticising the unfair action of the British Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy's latest move to form an Interim Government with the assistance of Pundit Nehru, he remarked that the British were 'wolves in sheep's clothing'. Continuing he said, that India no doubt contained ten crores of Muslims but this number was sufficient to oppose 40 crores of Hindus.

Mr.Sirajuddin Ahmed, M.A., and a student of Law, son of a local proprietor of an Aluminium shop in the City New Market, in a lengthy speech explained how the British came to India and established sovereignty not only there but in other places as well in furtherance of their selfish motives and criticised the treacherous policy of the Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy's latest move. It was not a just move, he said, as the League was the first to accept the terms of an Interim Government as devised by the British Cabinet Mission and the Congress rejected the terms in toto. He referred to Sir Stafford Cripps as a magician(Jadugar) who in his capacity as the President of the Board of Trade met prominent Congress capitalists like Birla, Dalmia and others and was thus influenced by them. There was not the slightest trace of sincerity on his part and the Congress have failed to realise his hypocracy. As it was getting late for the evening prayer, he wound up his speech by reciting a poem composed by Iqbal.

The Secretary of the Muslim Students' Federation then thanked the audience for their co-operation in the observance of the 'Day' and assured the leaders that the Muslim students would not lag behind the others in political matters and promised them the whole-hearted support of the students in such strains in future.

The proceedings terminated at about 6 p.m. and the crowd dispersed peacefully.

Tel. Address:
"POLICE"
PHONE No. 2108.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

SECRET 37

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE,

When replying please quote No. SB.486/44-45.
Encl.(1)

Dated Bangalore, 17th August *1946.*

FROM

The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore,
Bangalore.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of
Mysore, Bangalore.

Subject:- Observance of "DIRECT ACTION DAY".

SIR,

In continuation of this office letter of even Number dated 16-8-1946 regarding the above subject, I have the honour to enclose for the information of Government, a further report regarding the observance of "Direct Action Day" in Bangalore City.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

17.8.46.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE
IN MYSORE.

NOTE:- Advance copies have been submitted to the Dewan Saheb and the Minister for Agriculture for favour of information.

.....

SUBJECT:- Observance of "DIRECT ACTION DAY".

Complete hartal was observed among all circles of Muslims ~~activities~~, including taxi and jutka drivers and all Muslim shops remained closed on the 16th instant all over Bangalore City in connection with the observance of the ' Day'.

Special prayers were offered in all the mosques and a resolution- protesting against the action of the British Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy for having betrayed their pledges to the Mussalmans, condemning the dual policy of the Congress, reiterating ~~its~~ confidence in the leadership of Mr.Jinnah in the achievement of Pakistan; and warning the British Government that if the claim of the Muslims for Pakistan is not considered, the consequences would be serious; were passed after prayers.

From about 2 p.m., the same day, several batches of Muslims marched in procession to Saidani Bi's Durgah from various Muslim localities in the City. A mammoth procession consisting of over 5,000 Muslims started from Saidani Bi's Durgah along the programmed route with placards containing slogans- "PAKISTAN OR DEATH", "DON'T PLAY WITH FIRE- DIVIDE AND QUIT", "WAVELL'S POLICY CONDEMNED", "PAKISTAN IS AS SURE AS DAY AFTER NIGHT", "PAKISTAN FOR ARABS" etc., Cyclists and Motor-cyclists led the procession carrying Muslim League banners; about 12 lorries and 5 cars carrying batches of Muslims then followed and over 7000 Muslims on foot brought up the rear. Messrs:Mahmood Sheriff, President of the All-Mysore State Muslim League, A.J.Khaleel. General Secretary, and Syed Bawker were prominent in the procession.

The President of the Muslim League, profusely garlanded, was surrounded by a cordon of Muslim volunteers throughout the route of the procession. Cries of "Allah-ho-Akbar," Pakistan Zindabad", "Quaid-e-Azam Zindabad", "Down with the British", "Down with Wavell", etc.. were shouted out by the processionists all along the route. A car bearing No.BAN.3343 was noticed with placards containing- "Pakistan and anti-Congress slogans- "CONGRESS- ENEMY OF ISLAM", "PAKISTAN OR DEATH".

The procession returned at about 4-35 p.m., to Saidani Bi's Durgah where a public meeting was held. The crowd at the market oval dwindled to about 3000 in view of the threatening weather.

The proceedings commenced with a recitation from the Holy Quran. Poems on Pakistan were then read out by one Mr.Parvez, a local poet, and another. Mr.Syed Bawker, Joint-Secretary of the League, then requested Mr.Mahmood Sheriff, President of the League, to preside over the meeting and exhorted the audience to observe perfect discipline and not to give vent to their emotions by indulging in unruly acts.

Mr.Mahmood Sheriff, on behalf of the All-Mysore State Muslim League, thanked the Muslims for their splendid co-operation in the observance of the 'Day' and congratulated them on their spirit of self-sacrifice as evidenced by the closing of the shops, hotels, and particularly the complete hartal observed by taxi and jutka-drivers. He was glad to observe the enthusiasm with which the students co-operated in the observance of the 'Day' and congratulated them on the perfect discipline maintained by them in their procession. Explaining the significance of the 'Day', he condemned the action of the Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy's latest move to form an Interim Government with the assistance of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru. The Muslim League, he observed, was the first to accept the terms of Interim Government as devised by the Cabinet Mission and the Congress rejected them; but it was strange that the

formation of an Interim Government. The Cabinet Mission was not fair to the Muslims and dealt them a treacherous blow as had been anticipated. The members of the Mission did not serve the purpose for which they were sent. The Congress had stated that they were not afraid of threats of 'Direct Action' but have failed to realise the stuff a Muslim is made of and the principles for which he lives. A Muslim must achieve freedom or die in observing the principles of freedom. Justifying the demand of Muslims for Pakistan and explaining the great need for such a division of India, he stated that India is a vast Continent containing two major communities- the Hindus and the Muslims, which were poles apart from each other in culture, creed, language and customs. The two communities, he said, had been pulling on for all these years and hoped that they would pull on in future also. But owing to the great diversity in their caste, creed and culture, Pakistan was the only solution to bring about a better understanding and relationship between these two communities. Pakistan, he explained, was the establishment of a Muslim Government in those places where Muslims were in the majority- where both the ruler and the ruled were Muslims. Pakistan, he emphasised, was the only way whereby their culture, creed and language could be preserved.

At this juncture, rain interfered and Mr.Mahmood Sheriff was prevented from continuing his speech by shouts from the audience who were restless and inclined to leave the place on account of rain.

Mr.Syed Bawker observing the restlessness of the crowd and their inclination to leave the place, exhorted the members not to leave the place on anv account even if they had to face a shower of bullets and bombs.

He expressed his wonder as to how Muslims could achieve freedom if they could not stand an ordinary shower of rain. After five minutes, Mr.Mahmood Sheriff continued his speech and stated - that he was glad to announce that Khan Bahadur Abbas Khan Saheb had renounced the title of "Khan Bahadur" conferred on him by the Viceroy and said that he had been particularly asked by Mr.Abbas Khan to announce the same to the audience.

The British do not realise, he continued, that Muslims were not confined to India alone but could be found in large numbers in almost all parts of the globe, and the wounding of the feelings of Indian Muslims would naturally hurt the feelings of Muslims all over the world. But Islam, he observed could never be crushed and the garden of Islam would flourish for ever in spite of all impediments in its way. He then read out the following resolution, explained its implications and called upon the audience to ponder well over it before accepting it as it involved great sacrifices on their part:

> "This meeting of the Muslims of Bangalore City held under the auspices of the All-Mysore State Muslim League in pursuance of the call of the All-India Muslim League, reiterates its confidence in the Quaid-e-Azam and his commands and fully supports the decision of the Muslim League Council taken at its Bombay Session rejecting the British Cabinet Plan and assures the Quaid-e-Azam that the Muslims are always prepared to follow his commands.
>
> This meeting further views with displeasure the dual policy of the Congress which they consider to be an impediment in the path of Muslim freedom and also views with displeasure the treacherous policy of the British Cabinet Mission in not having fulfilled its pledges to the Mussalmans, and warns the British Government that if the Muslim demand for Pakistan was ignored, it would be held responsible for the serious consequences."

The resolution was unanimously passed by cries of "Allah-ho-Akbar".

Mr.Mahmood Sheriff once again thanked the audience for their co-operation in making the 'Day' a success and exhorted them not to give vent to their emotions, but to behave in an orderly and peaceful manner.

Mr.Ghouse Mohiyuddin, editor, "Al-Kalam", read a

The poem exhorts Muslims to advance in spite of all - obstacles in their way. Criticising the unfair action of the British Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy's latest move to form an Interim Government with the assistance of - Pundit Nehru, he remarked that the British were 'wolves in sheep's clothing'. Continuing he said, that India no doubt contained ten crores of Muslims but this number was sufficient to oppose 40 crores of Hindus.

Mr.Sirajuddin Ahmed, M.A., and a student of Law, son of a local proprietor of an Aluminium shop in the City New Market, in a lengthy speech explained how the British came to India and established sovereignty not only there but in other places as well in furtherance of their selfish motives and criticised the treacherous policy of the Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy's latest move. It was not a just move, he said, as the League was the first to accept the terms of an Interim Government as devised by the British Cabinet Mission and the Congress rejected the terms in toto. He referred to Sir Stafford Cripps as a magician(Jadugar) who in his capacity as the President of the Board of Trade met prominent Congress capitalists like Birla, Dalmia and others and was thus influenced by them. There was not the slightest trace of sincerity on his part and the Congress have failed to realise his hypocracy. As it was getting late for the evening prayer, he wound up his speech by reciting a poem composed by Iqbal.

The Secretary of the Muslim Students' Federation then thanked the audience for their co-operation in the observance of the 'Day' and assured the leaders that the Muslim students would not lag behind the others in political matters and promised them the whole-hearted support of the students in such affairs in future.

The proceedings terminated at about 6 p.m. and the crowd dispersed peacefully.

17/8/46.

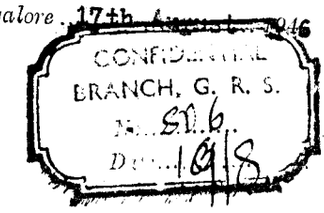
Confidential

Mr. A. C. NIRVANI GOWDA, B.A.,
Deputy Commissioner.

P.C.11/46-47

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER,
BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Dated, Bangalore 17th August 1946.



Dear Sir,

In continuation of this office letter No.P.C.11/46-47 dated 15-8-46 in connection with "Direct Action Day" I write to state that the intended procession and the meeting were conducted in a peaceful and disciplined manner. The procession when it reached Chikpet was about seven to eight thousand strong and the leaders of the Muslim League have managed well to see that it went on peacefully. On account of inclement weather large number of people who came with the procession dishursed and the meeting at the 'Oval' near the Market square was conducted with a moderate gathering. No provacatuge slogans were used, only slogans like Muslim Zindabad, Divide& Quit India, were used.

I must say that the Police Officers have done their duty well in the arrangements for the precautionary measures and in watching the procession and the meeting and in preventing disturbance of public peace.

Yours sincerely,

A. C. Nirvani

V.Vedavyasacharya,Esq.,B.A.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Bangalore

45

Strictly Confidential.
D. O. No.....

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE,
SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

MR. GEORGE MATTHAN, B. Sc.
DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

CONFIDENTIAL BRANCH, G. R. S.
No.....
Date.....

Dated Shimoga, 15th August *194* 6.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your letter No.737-45. C.B. dated the 14th August 1946 in re: the observance of the 'Direct Action Day' by the Muslim League on the 16th instant.

51
CB
WP
16/8/46

I note the instructions issued therein and am taking necessary action.

Yours sincerely,

Geo. Matthan

V. Vedavyasacharya, Esq., B.A.,
Chief Secretary to Government,
[illegible].

D.O. No. T.C. 26/46 NS

46

MR. C. M. H. RANAJODHA SINGH, B.A.,
Deputy Commissioner.

MYSORE,

Dated ...15th August 1946

Confidential

48
CB
MS
16/8/46

Dear Sir,

I write to acknowledge the receipt of your Confidential letter No. 737-45/C.B. dated 14th August 1946.

Yours Sincerely,

C. M. H. Ranajodha

V. Vedavyasacharya, Esq., B.A.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of
Mysore,
BANGALORE.

Strictly Confidential.

MR. MIR SAFDAR HUSSAIN, B.A.,
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER,
TUMKUR DISTRICT.

D. O. No. G.C. 35/46-7 Dated Tumkur, 15-8- 1946.

CONFIDENTIAL BRANCH, G.A.D.
R.
Da

Dear Sir,

I write to acknowledge the receipt of your D.O. letter No.737-45/C.B. dated 14th August 1946, and have noted the instructions contained therein regarding the observance of the "DIRECT ACTION DAY" on the 16th instant in connection with the resolution of the Working Committee of the All Mysore State - Muslim League.

I am issuing necessary instructions to the District Superintendent of Police at Tumkur in the matter.

3
CHIEF SECRETARY'S
16 AUG. 1946
GOVT. OF MYSORE.

Yours Sincerely,

Mir Safdar Hussain

V.Vedavyasacharya,Esq.,B.A.,
Chief Secretary to Government
of Mysore, Bangalore.

C.O. 32/46-47

49

G.N.Nagaraja Rao, Esq., M.Sc.,
Deputy Commissioner.

Office of the Deputy Commissioner,
Kadur District,
Dated, Chikmagalur, 16th August 46.

47

CB

WP

17/8/46

Dear Sir,

I write to acknowledge the receipt of your Strictly Confidential D.O. letter No.737-45/C.B. dated 14th August 1946.

Yours sincerely,

G N Nagaraja Rao

V. Vedavyasacharya, Esq., B.A.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Bangalore.

Ramaswamaiya.,Esq.,M.A.,LL.B.,

50

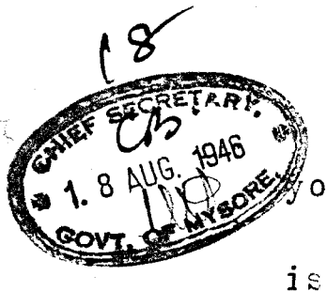
ARJUNURVAN GOWDA, Esq., B.A.,
Deputy Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER,
CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

Dated Chitaldrug, ..16th...Aug.,:...1946

C.C-2/46-47

Dear Sir,



I write to acknowledge the receipt of your D.O. No. 737-45/C.B. dated 14-8-1946, issuing instructions regarding the observance of the "Direct Action Dav " by the All-Mysore State Muslim Leage.

Yours Sincerely,

To

V. Vedavyasacharya.,Esq.,B.A.,
Chief Secretary to Government,
Bangalore.

53

57

چن پٹن میں "ڈائرکٹ ایکشن ڈے"

چن پٹن تعلقہ مسلم لیگ کی ورکنگ کمیٹی نے صدارت سی، عبدالکریم صاحب، ایم آر اے، صدر تعلقہ مسلم لیگ اپنے ایک خاص اجلاس منعقدہ ۱۱ اگست طے کیا ہے کہ حسب ہدایت آل میسور اسٹیٹ مسلم لیگ اور قائد اعظم محمد علی جناح و آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ کونسل کے اعلان کے مطابق ۱۶ اگست بروز جمعہ چن پٹن تعلق کے مسلمانوں سے درخواست کی جائے کہ اپنے اپنے کاروبار اس دن بند رکھیں اور دوپہر کے تین بجے "میدان کربلا" میں جلسۂ عام میں شریک ہو کر اس کو کامیاب بنائیں۔

صدارت کے لئے جناب مولوی حکیم سید باقر صاحب جائنٹ سکریٹری آل میسور اسٹیٹ مسلم لیگ کو مدعو کیا گیا ہے۔

The Daily 'Pasban' D/15-8-46

The Working Committee of the Chamapatan Muslim League in Chamapatan, in a meeting presided over by Mr. C. Abdul Karim M.R.A calls upon the Muslims of the Taluka to observe all activities on Friday the 16th August '46 & to observe the 'Direct Action Day' in accordance to the instructions of Mr. M.A Jinnah

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE
AUG 15 1946
1442

Enclosed this for perusal: (Urdu sentence)

15/8

Press Activities (Urdu) re. the Observance of "Direct Action Day" on the 16th -

are for perusal

Min A(n)

15/8/46

16/8/46

15/8/46

یوم اقدام بالراست

مسلم اسٹوڈنٹس فڈریشن بنگلور سٹی کا اعلان

مسلم اسٹوڈنٹس فڈریشن کے زیر اہتمام حضرت قائد اعظم محمد علی جناح کے حکم کے مطابق اور آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ کونسل کے اجلاس بمبئی منعقدہ ۲۷، ۲۸ مئی کی قرارداد کی تحت تاریخ ۱۶ اگست ۱۹۴۶ء بروز جمعہ "یوم اقدام بالراست" منانے کا انتظام کیا ہے۔ اس موقع پر طلبا کو چاہئے کہ اس کو انتہائی تنظیم اور ضابطہ کے ساتھ پرامن طریقہ پر منانے کا سب بنانے کے لئے ذیل کی ہدایات پر عمل پیرا ہوں۔

۱۶ اگست ۱۹۴۶ء کی صبح ٹھیک ۹ بجے تمام مسلم طلبا (کالج، ہائی سکول، مڈل سکول کے) فورٹ ہائی اسکول کے میدان میں وقت مقررہ پر جمع ہو جائیں تاکہ وہاں سے طلبہ کا جلوس نکالا جائے گا۔ یہ جلوس فورٹ ہائی اسکول سے نکل کر سنٹرل ہائی سکول، سنٹرل کالج، انٹرمیڈیٹ اور انجینئرنگ کالج سے گذرتا ہوا مسجد پہنچے گا۔ نماز جمعہ کے بعد آل میسور سٹیٹ مسلم لیگ کے ساتھ شامل ہو جائیگا۔ لہٰذا جمیع برادران اسلام سے عموماً اور مسلم طلبا اور نوجوانوں سے خصوصاً پرزور اپیل کی جاتی ہے کہ اس احتجاجی جلسہ میں شریک ہو کر اپنی قوم کو مضبوط بنانے کے ساتھ ساتھ حصول پاکستان کی جدوجہد میں ہندوستان کے دس کروڑ مسلمانوں کا ساتھ دیں۔

ایم۔ قادر محی الدین (سیکریٹری ایس ایس) معتمد
(مسلم اسٹوڈنٹس فڈریشن بنگلور سٹی)

52 The Daily 'Alralaya' dt 14-8-46
The Daily 'Pasban'
dt 15-8-46.

The papers publishes an appeal to the Muslim students in the name of the General Secretary, Muslim Students Federation, Bangalore City to observe the 'Direcha Action Day'.

The proposed programme is that students Stands of Middle Schools, High Schools & Colleges should assemble near the Fort High School at 9 A.M. & then organise a procession in the thoroughfares of the city till the beginning of Friday prayers & subsequently join the Mysore State Muslim League's celebrations of the day.

Salmiettes.
for perusal: Chief Secretary
15/8
15/8

53

The "Akalam"
Dated 14-8-46

"یوم اقدام بالراست"

جمعہ ۱۶ر اگست ۴۶ء کو یوم اقدام بالراست منایا جائے
مکمل ہڑتال کی جائے اور اس کا پروپگنڈہ کیا جائے۔ جلوس نکالے جائیں

برادرانِ ملت! منجانب مسلم اسٹوڈنٹس فڈریشن طلبا سے پرزور اپیل کی جاتی ہے کہ حضرت قائداعظم محمد علی جناح کے حکم کے مطابق اور آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ کونسل بمبئی بتاریخ ۷ر اگست کی قرارداد کی تحت بتاریخ ۱۶ر اگست ۴۶ء بروز جمعہ "یوم اقدام بالراست" منایا جائے۔ اس موقع پہ طلبا کو چاہئے کہ اس کو انتہائی تنظیم اور ضابطہ کے ساتھ پرامن طریقہ پر موثر اور کامیاب بنانے کے لئے ذیل کے ہدایات پر عمل پیرا ہوں جس میں ہمارے قومی اقتدار اور بقا کا دارومدار ہے۔

دستور العمل (۱) برادران اسلام سے اور خصوصاً دوکاندار، گاڑی بان، بیڑی ساز، مالکان ہوٹل، کارگیروں اور مزدوروں سے اس دن کی اہمیت کو سمجھاتے ہوئے مکمل ہڑتال کے لئے پرزور اپیل کریں (۲) ۱۶ر ماہ اگست ۴۶ء تاریخ کی صبح ۹ بجے تمام مسلم طلبا و کالج ہائی سکول، مڈل سکول کے، فورث ہائی سکول سے نکلکر سنٹرل ہائی سکول سنٹرل کالج، انٹرمیڈیٹ اور انجینرنگ کالج سے گذرتا ہوا مسجد پہنچے گا (۳) نماز جمعہ کے بعد آل میسور سٹیٹ مسلم لیگ کے ساتھ شامل ہو جائے گا لہذا جمیع برادران اسلام سے بھی پرزور اپیل کی جاتی ہے کہ اس احتجاجی جلسے میں شامل ہو کہ اپنی قوم کو مضبوط بنانے کے ساتھ حصول پاکستان کی جدوجہد میں ہندوستان کے دس کروڑ مسلمانوں کا مطالبہ پورا کریں۔ اراکین فڈریشن سے توقع کی جاتی ہے کہ ان ہدایات پر عمل پیرا ہوکر اتحاد و اتفاق کا ثبوت دیں گے۔

ایم۔ قادر محی الدین (سینیر بی ایس سی) معتمد بنگلور سٹوڈنٹس فڈریشن

بنگلور سٹی

...ور تخالف بہت زیادہ ہے۔ اگر واقعی ہم چاہتے ہیں ...
...مملکت سماجی اور سیاسی حیثیت سے ترقی کرے
...تو ہم پہ لازم ہوگا کہ ہم اپنے مقصد میں متحد ہوں اور
...ہر قسم کے اختلافات سے قطع نظر کریں۔ جماعتی
...تعاون نہ صرف مملکت کے اجتماعی مفاد کے لئے
...درجہ مفر ہے بلکہ اس حقیقت کو بھی بہت کم
...محسوس کیا جاتا ہے کہ یہ جماعتی تصادم مملکت کے
...اندر ہر فریق اور فرد کے لئے نقصان رساں ہوتا ہے
...ب دوسرے کو سمجھنے اور ایک دوسرے کے ساتھ

...ہیں یہ دیکھ ...
...سر دھاڑ کی وجہ داریوں میں حا...
...یا بجائے خود ایک قابل فخر کام ہے۔

میری کوئی ذاتی غرض نہیں

کیا اب
...وہ زیادہ شخصی نوعیت کے چند الفاظ بھی آپ
...سے کہوں؟ میں جانتا ہوں کہ میں اس معنی میں
...اپنے کو "ملکی" نہیں کہہ سکتا جو معنے اس اصطلاح کے
...حیدرآباد میں سمجھے جاتے ہیں۔ لیکن میں آپ کو

الکلام کا عید نمبر

عام قیمت دو آنے

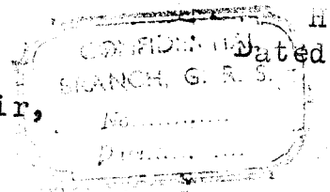
عید الفطر کے اعزاز میں ۲۵ رمضان المبارک ۱۳۴۳ھ ۲۶ اگست کو الکلام کا عید نمبر شائع کیا جائے گا۔
...است کے جملہ اہل قلم اور سخنوران سے التماس ہے کہ اپنے مضامین نظم و نثر ۲۴ اگست تک ایڈیٹر الکلام
...ریٹجہ کے نام روانہ کریں۔ مستقل خریداروں کو خدمت میں ایک نمبر مفت پیش کیا جائے گا۔

No.D.O.P.C. 20/46-47. 53

Mr. H.Niranjan Raj Urs, B.A.,
Deputy Commissioner,

Hassan.,

Dated: 15th Aug. '46



Dear Sir,

I write to acknowledge your D.O.No.737-45/G.B. dated 14-8-1946 and noted the instructions conveyed therein.

Yours Sincerely,

Hemanjan Raj

V.Vedavyasacharya, Esq., B.A.,
Chief Secretary to Govt. of Mysore,
Bangalore.

The daily "Azad" dt 14-8-1946.

خون کا آخری قطرہ بہانے تیار رہو

مسلم ہوابازوں کا ولولہ خیز بیان

بنگلور ۱۳ اگست شاہی فضائی پیڑہ اسٹیشن بنگلور کے مسلم ہوابازوں کی جانب سے جن میں دلاں بنگال و پنجاب وغیرہ شامل ہیں یوم یا اقدام کے سلسلے میں جناب برہان اور جناب علی احمد بنگالی) نے اخبارات کو حسب ذیل ہنگا خیز بیان جاری کیا ہے:-

"یوم ہوا ست" اقدام" مسلمانوں آزادی کا ایک عظیم الشان دن ہے آل انڈیا لیگ کے حکم سے ۱۶ اگست ۱۹۴۶ کو منایا جا ہم شاہی فضائی پیڑے کے مسلمان والسرا اور کانگریس کے اس فیصلے کی سخت اور پرزو مذمت کرتے ہیں کہ مسلم لیگ مطالبۂ پاکستان قطع نظر کرکے برطانوی سیموں کے زیر سایہ آئین حکومت ہند قائم کی جائے۔ یہ امر سخت قابل افسو ہے کہ کابینہ وفد اپنے تحریری اور تقریری وعدو سے پھر گئے جو مسلمانوں سے کئے گئے تھے

یہ برطانوی کانگریسی اتحاد آج اس امر پر تلا ہوا ہے کہ ہندوستان کے سیاسی افق سے مسلمانوں کے وجود کو نیست و نابود کیا جائے اس افسوسناک اتحاد کا مقابلہ کرنے کے لیے قائد کی جانب سے مسلمانوں کو جو پکار پہنچی ہے کہ ۱۶ اگست کو یوم ہوا ست اقدام منا کر برطانیہ اور کانگریس کے فیصلے کے خلاف مسلم لیگ کو نظر انداز کر دیا جائے۔ سخت اور شد مذمت اور ہیجان کا اظہار کریں

مسلم ہند ہر ایک فرزند توحید سے امید رکھتا ہے کہ وہ اپنے محبوب نصب العین پاکستان کو حاصل کرنے اپنے خون گرم کا آخر قطرہ بہانے کے لیے تیار رہیں اب مسلمانوں کے انتہائی کوشش ہے کہ وہ اپنی حیات و بقا کے لیے صحیح راہ عمل پر گامزن ہو جائیں اور مسلم قوم کی نجات و آزادی کے لیے میدان جد و جہد میں صف آرا ہو جائیں آپس میں متحد ہو جائیے اتحاد ہی طاقت ہے۔

The daily "Azad" publishes a statement to the press by the Muslim pilots of the Royal Air Force stationed at Bangalore, on the "Direct Action Day" (their names are Messrs Burhan & Ali Ahmad)

"The 'Direct Action Day' will be the greatest day in the history of Muslim independence in India. We, the Muslims of the Royal Air Force strongly condemn the decision of the Viceroy & the Congress who want to establish the future Govt of India ignoring the Muslim demand of Pakistan and at the point of the British bayonets. It is regrettable that the Cabinet Mission should have gone back on their pledged word to the Muslims

The British & congress unity - out to wipe off the Muslims from the political horizon of India the Qaide-Azam has sounded a bugle call to the Musalmans to fight this sinister unity & express their strong condemnation of the decision of the British Govt & the Congress.

Muslim India expects every Musalman to remain forepared to shed the last drop of his blood for the achievement of his beloved goal of Pakistan

Be united, because unity is strength"

Submitted
for perusal.

15/8/46

THE MAIL AUGUST 1. 1946

55

Official Comment on Jinnah's Statements

NO ASSURANCE ON RATIO

League's "Direct Action Day" Fixed for Aug. 16

NEW DELHI, July 31.

OFFICIAL circles here point out some "inaccuracies" in the recent speeches of Mr M. A. Jinnah at the meetings of the Council of the Muslim League at Bombay.

It is pointed that Mr Jinnah continues to talk about "an assurance of 5-5-2 ratio," despite the categorical denial made by H.E. the Viceroy in his letter to Mr Jinnah, dated June 9.

"There is no assurance on this point," wrote Lord Wavell, "and it would be wrong for me to leave you under the impression that there is any assurance."

Again, in his letter to the League President, dated June 20, the Viceroy wrote, "I am sure you will appreciate that negotiations designed to secure acceptance by two parties with conflicting interests may not always end on the same basis as that on which they begin; and, as you know, I never gave you any assurance that they would necessarily be concluded on any particular basis."

The official reply to another contention of Mr Jinnah, that he did not submit any list of names to the Viceroy in connexion with the formation of the Interim Government, is that surely detailed negotiations on the subject could not have been carried on in the absence of panels of some sort from the Parties, and that the entire object of the negotiations would have been frustrated if the Viceroy had chosen names in complete disregard of the wishes of the two Parties, and without any consultation with them.

As regards the Viceroy's "failure" to proceed with the formation of the Interim Government, even though the scheme was accepted by the League, it is pointed out that the Coalition Government scheme, announced on June 16, had lapsed because of its rejection by one of the major Parties.

It is considered significant that Mr Jinnah, in a statement he made to the Press on June 27, made no reference to what the Cabinet Mission had told him about the course of action it proposed to adopt.

"It is stated in London that no statement by the British Government on the League's decision is to be expected in the immedate future. They are awaiting detailed reports from India.

"Direct Action Day"

The Working Committee of the Muslim League has concluded its Bombay session after fixing August 16 as the "Direct Action Day," when Muslims throughout India have been asked to suspend all business and hold public meetings.

The League's "Committee of Action" has been asked to prepare a detailed programme of "direct action."

Thirty-three members of the Bengal Legislature, including the Speaker, and all the titled Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries, have abandoned their titles.

Nehru's Comment

Pundit J. Nehru, the President of the Congress Party, who is now at Lahore, refused to comment on the League's decision, but reiterated his view that the Constituent Assembly would be sovereign—not "sovereign" in the sense of an established order, but in that no outside authority could interfere with its decisions.

Pundit Nehru said the Mission had accepted this position, subject to two conditions, the protection of the minorities and the conclusion of a Treaty between Britain and India.

The ultimate interpretation of this point lay, not with the Congress or the League, but with the Chairman of the Constituent Assembly and the Federal Court. Pundit Nehru concluded.

Maulana A. K. Azad, the former Congress President, regretted the League's decision. He said the assertion of the League that the Congress had not accepted the fundamentals of the plan was incorrect.

Mr C. Rajagopalachariar, a former Premier of Madras and a member of the Congress Working Committee, in a strong criticism of the League's decision, said, "To nurse imaginary grievances about an interim arrangement wherein you get seats clearly in excess of your whole population ratio, and wherein other small minorities are given an enormous weightage, thus reducing the majority community to a minority position, and to demand in the name of democracy and religion Sovereign rights over a territory including vast and contiguous districts wherein your people are a minority, and to which arrangement the majority are bitterly opposed, is nothing but cantankerousness."

Mr T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, President, the Indian National Liberal Federation, castigated the League's resolution as "short-sighted and calculated to advance neither the interests of the country nor those of their own community."

Sir Mahomed Usman said that, in the best interests of the country, the Viceroy should intervene and rectify matters before it is too late. He also urges the Congress to accept the League as the sole representative organisation of Indian Muslims.

Mr T. Prakasam, the Premier, regretted that the League has taken up an attitude of non-cooperation at this juncture. "Such non-cooperation," he says, "means nothing but non-cooperation against one's own self."

A Sikh Delegation will meet the Congress High Command at Wardha on August 7 in an endeavour to reconcile the view-points of the Sikhs and the Congress Party.

Decision Supported

Mr Abdul Hameed Khan supported the League's decision. He said, "Mr Jinnah has made the maximum concessions for the sake of peace and settlement. It is very unfortunate that both the British Government and the Congress have mistaken them for weakness. Under the circumstances, the League has no alternative but to revive its demand for Pakistan, and carry on the fight till it is achieved."

NEXT MOVE WITH GOVT OR CONGRESS

Jinnah on League Decisions

BOMBAY, July 31: "We have done our best, and any further initiative now must come either from the British Government or from the Congress," declared Mr M. A. Jinnah, President, All-India Muslim League, at a Press conference this morning.

Mr Jinnah said the decision of the League to resort to direct action "is not a declaration of war against anybody. The resolution is nothing but a statement concerning the steps we propose to take for our own self-preservation and self-defence."

Mr Jinnah charged the Congress with making vigorous and secret preparations for launching a struggle, more fierce than the 1942 struggle, and said that secret instructions had gone out to Congress-men. The help of I.N.A. personnel was also being sought to make the struggle effective.

While both the British Government and the Congress were armed one with fire weapons and the other with the threat of a mass struggle, the League felt it was high time it also forged its own sanctions and got ready for a struggle to enforce its demand for Pakistan.

Mr Jinnah revealed that he had received a communication from the Viceroy, but declined to say what it contained.

55

ACHING THROUGH LANGUAGES

embly: Arms Licences Permits for Cars

Premier that the Government had n nformation whether mass arrests were aking place in various trade union cen- res in the province under the Crimi- ial Law Amendment Act and the .O.I. rules. Instructions had already een issued to the District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police, Mad- ras, not to make use of the provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the D.O.I. rules for the mainten- ance of law and order as the provi- sions of the ordinary law were consider- ed sufficient.

Labour Disputes

With reference to the labour trou- bles in the Aaron mills, Pappinisseri, he Government referred the dispute o a Board of Conciliation. As he report submitted by the Board was confidential, and as he dispute had been settled it was ot proposed to publish it, said Mr . V. Giri, Minister for Industries and abour, to MR. K. ANANDAN NAM- IAR. The Minister added that MR P. RISHNA PILLAI was asked not to nter Malabar and that order was can- elled on May 14.

With reference to the Spencer and o. labour dispute, MR K. ANANDAN AMBIAR was told by Mr V. V. iri that the Government had appo- ted an adjudicator, who gave a re- rt, and the matter was settled.

Regarding arrests in Nandyal town, e Industries Minister told MR N. ENKATASUBBIAH that some arrests ere made on May 13. The reasons ere that some persons threatened to pot cloth shops. Security proceedings ere instituted against them.

Total Prohibition!

MADRAS, July 31: The Premier, Mr T. Prakasam, today announced in the Legislative Council that prohibition would be introduced in all the districts of the Presidency within the next three years.

One member asked the Premier whether any assurance could be given to the House that no changes would be made in the educational policy without the knowledge of the House, the latter said that no such assurance could be given.

Whether the different cultures in the Presidency would not be affected by the order relating to regional vernacularisation was the question put next by MR ABDUL HAMEED KHAN, and the Premier said that the whole question would come up before the House ultimately.

MR ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Are you aware of what the Education Minister has said on the subject?

The Premier: Yes, I back him on the whole question.

Replying to Mr Mahomed Ismail, the Premier said that the Government's policy in regard to the regional language question had not yet been finally fixed.

Permits for Cars

MR N. S. VARADHACHARIAR asked a question about the number of Government officials obtaining permits for new cars. The Minister for Motor Transport and Food said that 35 such permits had been given in March, April and May, and referred to the procedure to be adopted generally for getting permits. MR K. VARADHACHARIAR inquired whether the instruction given was observed by the Controller of Motor Transport and the Minister replied "Yes."

Madras Asks Centre to Relax Restrictions on Issue of Arms Licences

The Minister for Law told MR P. K. OIDEEN KUTTY, with reference to ie restoration of gun licences cancell- d after 1940, that it was a fact that large number of gun licences had een cancelled after 1940 and the mat- r whether the Government propos- d to restore all such licences was nder the consideration of the Gov- nment. The Arms Act was a Central ibject and the Madras Government ere acting only as the agent of the overnment of India. The Govern- ent of India issued instructions in 940 that the issue of licences might e tightened up. That policy was be- g pursued till now. The Govern- ent of India had been addressed for ie relaxation of the restrictions.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN inquired whether, in view of the reported decision of the Muslim League, people might be allowed to arm themselves with guns.

There was no answer, but only laughter from the House.

The Law Minister told MR K. NANDAN NAMBIAR that the question of repealing or modifying the Criminal Tribes Act was under consideration.

The Minister for Religious Endowments told MR H. S. HUSSAIN that here was no proposal to amend the Hindu Religious Endowments Act so as to include the Muslim and other non-Hindu endowments, but if there was a demand from the Muslim community for such legislation the Government would consider it.

The Minister for Local Administration informed MR H. S. HUSSAIN that there was no proposal to replace the District Boards by taluq boards or larger Panchayat boards.

In reply to a supplementary question the Minister said that the question of introducing adult franchise in local boards would be considered duly.

MR MOIDEEN KUTTY elicited from the Revenue Minister that there were in Malabar district 17 Muslim Adhikaris (Village Munsiffs) and 5 Muslim Karnams (village accountants). Asked whether the number could not be increased, the Minister stated that appointments were made on the hereditary principle.

Education

A question by Mr Moideen Kutty on the organisation of education led to many supplementary questions from different parts of the House. In the absence of the Minister for Education, Mr T. S. Avanashilingam, in Bombay, his Parliamentary Secretary was heckled, the Speaker coming to his rescue. The main question was whether the Government had any proposal to re-

Another member asked how many new cars were supplied after Government officials had sold their old cars "at fancy prices," and the Minister wanted notice.

MR ABDUL HAMEED KHAN asked whether non-officials doing essential work be given priority and the Minister replied "Yes."

MR H. SEETHARAMA REDDIAR elicited that priority would be given to members of the legislature. Another member inquired whether Government officials were given preference and the Minister said "No."

Dr Subramaniam complained that he was refused a permit on three occasions.

MR VARADHACHARIAR suggested that old cars should be surrendered to the Controller who should be allowed to sell them and the Minister accepted the suggestion.

Mr K. Varadachariar remarked that permits were given to a gentleman and his wife simultaneously (Laughter).

"What is the policy of the Government to stop the soaring prices of second-hand cars?" asked Dr Subramaniam. The Minister replied that if there were people who could afford to spend large sums of money, the Government could not stand in their way.

MR P. NATESAN said that the Government should change their policy so that second-hand cars might not be sold at fancy prices and the Minister said that the Government would consider the suggestion and stop the soaring prices.

The Minister wanted notice for MR H. S. TOWN'S question as to how many cars originally supplied to Government officials had since been sold and replaced by new cars.

Committees

The Premier moved that a date be fixed by the Speaker for the election of nine members of the committee on Public Accounts for the first session of the Assembly.

The Premier next moved that six

56

LEAGUE REJECTS CABINET PLAN

DELHI DECISION REVERSED

PLANS TO LAUNCH DIRECT ACTION

MEMBERS SURRENDER TITLES

BOMBAY, July 29.

The Muslim League Council unanimously decided to-day to reverse its Delhi decision accepting the Cabinet Mission's scheme embodied in the State Paper of May 16 last. The Council's decision, which means that the Muslim League will not participate in the proposed Constituent Assembly, was taken on a resolution placed before it by the Working Committee of the League.

The resolution was presented to the Council at half past twelve to-day after the Council had been in session for two hours.

Mr. Jinnah announced to the Council that after great deal of consideration the Working Committee had decided to withdraw the League's acceptance of the Cabinet Delegation's proposals. He said that the decision had been taken after "full consideration of all aspects" and added, "We spent considerable time in preparing the draft resolution".

Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, General Secretary of the Muslim League, moved the resolution.

By another resolution the League plans starting direct action "to achieve Pakistan and assert their just rights and vindicate their honour and to get rid of the present slavery under the British and contemplated future Caste Hindu domination."

Both the resolutions were unanimously passed by the Council.

The resolution regarding direct action *inter alia* says, "as a token of their deep resentment at the attitude of the British towards the Muslims, the Musalmans have been asked to renounce their titles forthwith conferred by this alien Government."

After the two resolutions had been unanimously passed by the League Council, Mr. Jinnah addressed the Council.

Mr. Jinnah concluded his half hour's speech with the words, "Now let us march on" and quoted the Persian poet Firdausi for his motto, "We don't want war, but if you want it we accept it unhesitatingly."

Immediately after the Council had passed the two resolutions before the House, a number of top-ranking Muslim Leaguers and others attending the session announced that they had renounced the titles that had been conferred on them by the British Government. as required under the terms of the second resolution. These included Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, the Sind Premier, Sir Nazimuddin, ex-Premier of Bengal, Sir Feroz Khan Noon, Nawab Sir Mehr Shah (Punjab), Sir M. Saadullah, ex-Premier of Assam, Raja Ghaznafar Ali Khan, Nawabzada Nosrullah and Khan Bahadur Khuhro, Minister, Sind.

Khan Bahadur Jalaluddin (N.W.F.P.) was the first to ascend the platform and surrender his title. Others who surrendered their titles were Khan Bahadur Haji Hasan Alj Ibrahim (Bombay), Khan Bahadur Karamat Ali, Khan Saheb Alibhai Patel (Bombay), Khan Bahadur Amjad Ali, Khan Bahadur Abdullah-al-Mahmud (Bengal), Mr. Hasan Ispahani (M.B.E.)

Nawabzada Liaqat Ali, General Secretary of the League, announced that although the prefix Nawabzada to his name was not a title conferred by the British Government, he wanted to be addressed only as Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan.

Frenzied cheers broke out as each of the above Muslim Leaguers announced the surrender of his title and Mr. Jinnah had to intervene and say that he shared the joy of the House in the surrender of the titles but he wanted it to be done in a disciplined manner.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION

The following is the text of the resolution rejecting the Cabinet Mission's proposals:

On the 6th of June 1946, the Council of the All-India Muslim League accepted the scheme embodied in the statement of the Cabinet Delegation and the Viceroy dated 16th May, 1946, and explained by them in their statement dated 25th May, 1946. The scheme of the Cabinet Delegation fell far short of the demand of the Muslim nation for the establishment of a sovereign State of Pakistan, but in the hope that the two major parties would co-operate in working the scheme in a spirit of mutual trust and goodwill, the Council decided to accept the scheme as a compromise.

Subsequently, however, it has become clear that the Congress have rejected the scheme as originally accepted by them and have put forward new claims which are entirely inconsistent with the basis of the scheme. Moreover, the Congress have also rejected the interpretation placed upon the scheme by the Cabinet Delegation and the Viceroy in their statement of May 16 and have put forward their own interpretation which is entirely different from the interpretation placed by the Cabinet Delegation and the Viceroy.

Further, the Congress have also rejected the basis of the Interim Government as announced by the Cabinet Delegation and the Viceroy on May 16, the question of the Interim Government could only be taken up in consultation with the representatives of both the parties de novo.

CONGRESS ATTITUDE TO THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Even assuming that this construction was tenable, for which there is no warrant, the Congress, by their conditional acceptance, with reservations and interpretations of their own, as laid down in the letter of the President of the Congress dated June 25 and the resolution of the Working Committee of the Congress passed at Delhi on June 26, repudiating the very fundamentals of the scheme had, in fact, rejected the statement of May 16 and therefore in no event there was any justification whatsoever for abandoning the final proposals of June 16.

As regards the proposal embodied in the statements of May 16 and 25 of the Cabinet Delegation and the Viceroy, the Muslim League alone of the two major parties had accepted it.

The Congress have not accepted it because their acceptance is conditional and subject to their own interpretations which is contrary to the authoritative statement of the Delegation and the Viceroy issued on May 16 and 25. The Congress have made it clear that they do not accept any of the terms or the fundamentals of the scheme but that they have agreed only to go into the Constituent Assembly and to nothing else; and that the Constituent Assembly is a sovereign body and can take such decisions as it may think proper in total disregard of the terms and the basis on which it is to be set up. Subsequently they made this further clear beyond doubt in the speeches that were made at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee in Bombay on July 6 by prominent members of the Congress and in the statement of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the Congress; to a Press conference on July 10 in Bombay and then again even after the debate in Parliament in a public speech by him at Delhi on July 22.

DECLARATIONS IN PARLIAMENT UNSATISFACTORY

The result is that, of the two major parties, the Muslim League alone has accepted the statements of May 16 and 25 according to the spirit and letter of the proposals embodied therein and in spite of the attention of the Secretary of State for India having been drawn to this situation by the statement of the President of the Muslim League of July 13 from Hyderabad (Deccan), neither Sir Stafford Cripps in the House of Commons, nor Lord Pethick-Lawrence in the House of Lords, in the course of the recent debate, have provided or suggested any means or machinery to prevent the Constituent Assembly from taking decisions which would be *ultra vires* and not competent for the Assembly to do. The only reply to this matter that the Secretary of State gave was mere expression of a pious hope and the statement "that would not be fair to the other parties who go in".

Once the Constituent Assembly has been summoned and has met, there is no provision or power that could prevent any decision from being taken by the Congress with its overwhelming majority, which would not be competent for the Assembly to take or which would be *ultra vires* of it, and however repugnant it might be to the letter or the spirit of the scheme. It would rest entirely with the majority to take such decisions as they may think proper or suit them; and the Congress has already secured by sheer numbers an overwhelming Caste Hindu majority and they will be in a position to use the Assembly in the manner in which they have already declared i.e. that they will wreck the basic form of the grouping of the provinces, and extend the scope, powers and subjects of the Union Centre, which is confined strictly to three specific subjects as laid down in paragraph 15 and provided for in paragraph 19 of the statement of May 16.

The Cabinet Delegation and the Viceroy collectively and individually have stated several times that the basic principles were laid down to enable the major parties to join the Constituent Assembly and that the scheme cannot succeed unless it is worked in a spirit of co-operation. The attitude of the Congress clearly shows that these conditions precedent for the successful working of the constitution-making machinery do not exist. This fact, taken together with the policy of the British Government of sacrificing the interests of the Muslim nation and some other weaker sections of the peoples of India, particularly the Scheduled Castes, to appease the Congress, and the way in which they have been going back on their oral and written solemn pledges and assurances given from time to time to the Muslims, leave no doubt that in these circumstances the participation of the Muslims in the proposed constitution-making machinery is fraught with danger and the Council, therefore, hereby withdraws its acceptance of the Cabinet Mission's proposals which was communicated to the Secretary of State for India by the President of the Muslim League on June 6, 1946.

RESOLUTION ON DIRECT ACTION

The following is the text of the resolution on direct action:

Whereas the All-India Muslim League has to-day resolved to reject the proposals embodied in the statement of the Cabinet Delegation and the Viceroy dated May 16, 1946, due to the intransigence of the Congress on the one hand and the breach of faith with the Muslims by the British Government on the other; and whereas Muslim India has exhausted without success all efforts to find a peaceful solution of the Indian problem by compromise and constitutional means; and whereas the Congress have rejected the Cripps proposals which were accepted by the Muslim League and have forced a Constituent Assembly on the Muslim nation in which they will be subjected to Caste Hindu Raj; and whereas the Congress have also rejected the Viceroy's interpretation of the Cabinet Delegation's proposals of May 16 and have put forward their own interpretation which is entirely different from the interpretation placed by the Cabinet Delegation and the Viceroy; and whereas the Congress have also rejected the basis of the Interim Government as announced by the Cabinet Delegation and the Viceroy on May 16, and have put forward new claims which are entirely inconsistent with the basis of the scheme; and whereas the Congress have rejected the Viceroy's invitation to form the Interim Government; and whereas the Congress have thus created a situation which has rendered the Cabinet Mission's plan unworkable; and whereas the Congress have entered upon a campaign of non-violence to coerce the Muslim nation to submit to the Caste Hindu domination; and whereas the Congress have started preparations for direct action; and whereas the Muslim nation will not submit to Caste Hindu domination and will not acquiesce in the betrayal of the honour and freedom of Muslim India; and whereas the Muslim nation will not tolerate the betrayal of fairplay and sacrificed the full sovereignty of Pakistan at the altar of the Congress for securing the independence of the whole of India. They voluntarily delegated three subjects to the Union and by doing so did not commit a mistake. It was the highest order of statesmanship that the League displayed by making concessions.

Mr. Jinnah added, "I do not think that any responsible man will disagree with me that we were moved by a desire not to allow the situation to develop into bloodshed and civil war. This situation should be avoided if possible. In our anxiety to try to come to a peaceful settlement with the other major party, we made this sacrifice of giving three subjects to the Centre and accepted a limited Pakistan. We offered this unequivocal sacrifice at the altar of the Congress."

EARLIER REPORTS

During the discussion at the League Council session yesterday, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Premier of Sind, maintained that the Constituent Assembly struck at the very root of the two-nation theory. The Congress had already begun to work

for the immediate establishment of an independent and fully sovereign state of Pakistan comprising the six Muslim provinces, but the Council accepted a Union Centre for ten years strictly confined to three subjects, viz., Defence, Foreign Affairs and Communications, since the scheme laid down certain fundamentals and safeguards and provided for the grouping separately of the six Muslim provinces in sections B and C for the purpose of framing their provincial and group constitutions unfettered by the Union in any way; and also with a view to end the Hindu-Muslim deadlock peacefully and accelerate the attainment of freedom of the peoples of India.

In arriving at this decision, the Council was also greatly influenced by the statement of the President, which he made with the authority of the Viceroy that the Interim Government, which was an integral part of the Mission's scheme, was going to be formed on the basis of a formula viz., five Muslim League, five Congress, one Sikh and one Indian Christian or Anglo-Indian, the most important portfolios to be distributed equally between the two major parties, the Muslim League and the Congress. The Council authorised the President to take such decision and action with regard to further details of setting up the Interim Government as he deemed fit and proper. In that very resolution the Council also reserved the right to modify and revise this policy if the course of events so required.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S "BREACH OF FAITH"

The British Government have committed a breach of faith with the Muslim League in that the Cabinet Delegation and the Viceroy went back on the original formula of 5 : 5 :2 for setting up the Interim Government to placate the Congress. The Viceroy, having gone back on the original formula upon the faith of which the Muslim League Council came to their decision June 6, suggested a new basis of 5 : 5 : and after carrying on considerable negotiations with the Congress and having failed to get the Congress to agree intimated to the parties on June 15, that he and the Cabinet Delegation would issue their final statement in regard to the setting up of the Interim Government. Accordingly on June 16 the President of the Muslim League received a statement embodying what was announced to be the final decision for setting up the Interim Government by the Viceroy, making it clear that if either of the two major parties refused to accept the statement of June 16, the Viceroy would proceed to form the Interim Government with the major party accepting it and such other representatives as were willing to join. This was explicitly laid down in paragraph 8 of the statement of June 16.

Even this final decision of the Cabinet Mission of June 16 with regard to the formation of the Interim Government was rejected by the Congress, whereas the Muslim League definitely accepted it—although it was different from the original formula i.e. 5 : 5 : 2—because the Viceroy provided safeguards and gave other assurances which are in his letter dated June 20, 1946.

The Viceroy, however, scrapped the proposal of June 16 and postponed the formation of the Interim Government on the plea concocted by the legalistic talents of the Cabinet Mission putting a most fantastic and dishonest construction upon paragraph 8 of the statement to the effect that as both the major parties, i.e., the Muslim League and the Congress, had accepted the statement of

is bent upon setting up a Caste Hindu Raj in India with the connivance of the British; and whereas recent events have shown that power politics and not justice and fairplay are deciding factors in Indian affairs; and whereas it has become abundantly clear that the Muslims of India would not rest content with anything less than the immediate establishment of an independent and full sovereign State of Pakistan and would resist any attempt to impose any constitution, long-term or short-term, or setting up of any Interim Government at the Centre without the approval and consent of the Muslim League, the Council of the All-India Muslim League is convinced that now the time has come for the Muslim nation to resort to direct action to achieve Pakistan and assert their just rights and to vindicate their honour and to get rid of the present slavery under the British and contemplated future Caste Hindu domination. This Council calls upon the Muslim nation to stand to a man behind their sole representative organisation, the All-India Muslim League, and be ready for every sacrifice. This Council directs the Working Committee to prepare forthwith a programme of direct action to carry out the policy initiated above and to organise the Muslims for the coming struggle to be launched as and when necessary.

As a protest against and in token of their deep resentment of the attitude of the British, this Council calls upon the Muslims to renounce forthwith the titles conferred upon them by the alien Government.

MR. JINNAH'S DEFENCE OF DECISION

Mr Jinnah, amidst prolonged cheers, immediately after the House had unanimously passed the two resolutions, declared, "What we have done to-day is the most historic act in our history. Never have we in the whole history of the League done anything except by constitutional methods and by constitutionalism. But now we are obliged and forced into this position. This day we bid good-bye to constitutional methods".

Mr Jinnah recalled that throughout the fateful negotiations with the Cabinet Delegation and the Viceroy, the other two parties, the British and the Congress, held pistols in their hands—the one of authority and arms and the other of mass struggle and non-co-operation. "To-day, we have also forged a pistol and are in a position to use it", he added.

Mr. Jinnah said that the decision to reject the proposals and to launch direct action had not been taken in haste, but was taken with a full sense of responsibility and after all deliberation that was humanly possible. "We mean it and realise every word of it. We do not believe in equivocation", declared Mr. Jinnah.

Mr. Jinnah continued that the Congress had accepted the proposals conditionally and the Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy had committed a flagrant breach of faith. When the League accepted the proposals they did it deliberately and with full responsibility, and they accepted the statement of May 16, the statement of May 25 and the original formula for the Interim Government. "I think that if there is any man who has got any self-respect or honesty or any sense of fairness and justice, he would say that the Muslim League was moved by higher and greater considerations than any other party in India". The League throughout the negotiations was moved by a sense

against the proposal of grouping of provinces. In Assam, members elected to the Constituent Assembly had been given a mandate to vote against grouping. A similar resolution would probably be moved in Sind, where, to quote Sir Ghulam Hidayatullah, there were Quislings among the Muslims. In the circumstances, declared the Sind Premier, there was no alternative but to reject the interim plan, the Constituent Assembly and the Union Centre contemplated by the Mission. The time had now come for the Muslims, he added, to rely on themselves and take some action.

Sir Azizul Haque contested Sir Feroze Khan Noon's point that the League Council had committed a mistake in accepting the British Cabinet Mission's proposals and said the decision to accept was a great act of statesmanship because, in his opinion, the scheme contained the germs of Pakistan. Sir Azizul Haque said there were two alternatives open to the League: Firstly, to go into the Constituent Assembly strictly in accordance with the terms of the British Cabinet Mission's proposals, and secondly, if anybody tried to whittle down those proposals, to evolve a constitution for themselves in accordance with their own wishes.

Mian Iftikharuddin appealed to the Congress to observe the rules of the game in working the Constituent Assembly and not to go beyond the scope of the British Cabinet Mission's proposals. Unless the Congress agreed to work hand in hand with the League, the constitutional problem would never be solved. By accepting the British Cabinet Mission's proposals, Mian Iftikharuddin added, the League had given up its demand for sovereign Pakistan. Now it was for the Congress to reciprocate this gesture.

Mian Abdul Haye supported the plea for immediate direct action by the League. He said, while denying to Mr. Jinnah the right to nominate all the Muslims in the Interim Government, the Secretary of State for India had repudiated the representative character of the League.

Mr. Abdul Hassan said that Muslims should resist the attempts by the Congress in the name of freedom and liberty to dominate over them. He wanted the League to forge sanction for any demand they might make and said there should be sovereignty in the groups.

MR. SHAUKAT HYAT KHAN'S SUGGESTION

Sardar Shaukat Hyat Khan, voicing the young Muslims' point of view, said that Muslim India supported the League Council's decision to accept the Cabinet Mission's proposals in the hope that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru would join the League in fighting British Imperialism. He said it had now become clear that the Congress was not against British Imperialism but against the Muslims. He said the Muslims should not fight on two fronts. They should first fight the British, and if the Congress allied itself with the British then the Congress too would have to be fought. The League should go to the Constituent Assembly and there prove the justice of its case. If the Congress were to refuse the claims of the Muslims, the Muslim members in the Constituent Assembly should sit and frame their own constitution for Pakistan.

Mr. Jinnah, in adjourning the Council till Monday, said that 15 speakers had addressed the House. Their speeches provided a fair indication of the trend of opinion in the Council. With the approval of the Council, he would suggest that some members should draft a resolution on the lines of the views of the Council. That resolution would be a reflection of the substance of the opinions already expressed and would be placed before the Council.

BOMBAY MARKETS

BOMBAY, July 29.

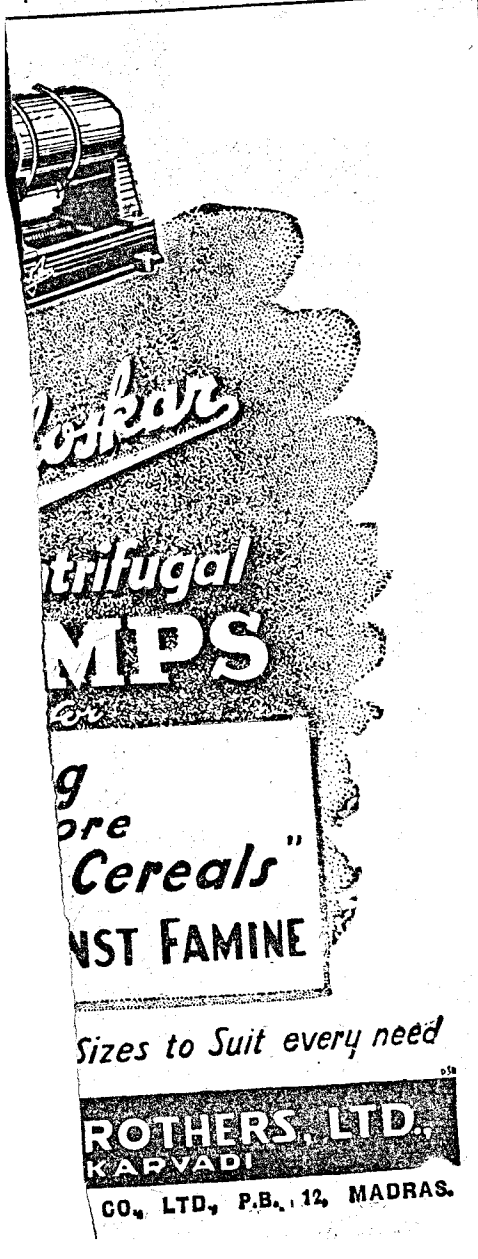
The Bombay Stock Exchange is unofficially closed to-day.

The following are the opening prices:

Stock Exchange: Bombay Dyeing Rs. 2,930 Nominal; Tata Steel defds. Rs. 3,470 Nominal; Indian Iron Rs. 70-8 Nominal and 3½% Govt. Paper Rs. 105-10.

Bullion: Silver Ready Rs. 163-14; Forward Rs. 164-0; New Rs. 163-6; Gold Ready Rs. 94-0; Forward Rs. 93-12; New Rs. 93-2 and Sovereign Rs. 64-8. The market is steady.

Money: Banks Selling T. T. 1/5-31/32d.; D.D. 1/5-31/32d. Buyers; 3 Months Credit 1/6-9/32d. and New York T. T. Rs. 332½ to Rs. 332½. Call Money 1%.



...snna Navigation Co. Laurence—			
Marques—Compa-nihia Nacional de Navagaoco Line	July 27		Lisbon
Kong Haakon VII			
Wilhelmsen Line	Aug. 5		Genoa, Copenhagen, Oslo and Gothenberg
Tamara or Mindoro—Swedish East Asiatic Line	Aug. 17		Copenhagen, Oslo and Gothenberg
Silveroak—Silver Java Pacific Line	August		Pacific via Calcutta
Samsacola Silver Java Pacific Line	August		Pacific via Straits, Java, Manila

Mapia and Silverlarch arrived on July ... and sailed on July 20 and July 23 respectively. The former loaded for Pacific and the lat... for Pacific and Singapore.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY

BAROMETER READING

MADRAS, July 29

Official Barometer Reading dated July ... 1946, for ships in the Madras Harbour:

At 8-30 hrs. Indian Standard Time (03... barometer without index error at mean ... level would actually read 1012.7 mbs. (29.... inches) and a compensated aneroid 1007.1 m... (29.744 inches).

For correction of ships barometer, subtr... from the above official barometer read... 0.03 mb. (0.001 inch) for every foot of ele... tion of the instrument above the mean ... level.

PUDUKOTTAH BAN ON MEETINGS LIFTED

PUDUKOTTAH, July 2...

By a special supplement to the S... Gazette published to-day, the Darbar h... issued a Press Communique rescinding ... Order promulgated by them on July ... banning the holding of public meetings. T... Communique states: "In view of the assu... ance, given by the members of a depu... tion that waited on the Raja on Saturday ... behalf of the public, that no public meetin... shall be held without previous notice to ... Additional Chief Magistrate, stating the su... ject-matter of the meeting, the names ... the speakers therein, and in view of ... assurance that no objectionable speech ... shall be made therein, His Highness the Ra... in Council is pleased to direct the Additio... Chief Magistrate to cancel the Order pu... mulgated by him on July, 23, 1946."

Pursuant to the above Communique, t... Additional Chief Magistrate has cancelled ... Order dated July 23.

A deputation consisting of Messrs. ... Shanmugham Chettiar, V. Krishnamur... Aiyar and others constituted, at the pub... meeting on Wednesday last to wait in d... putation on H. H. the Raja to urge the re... cinding of the Order under Sec... Cr. P. C. against the holding of an... meetings in the State for one month. ... on the Raja yesterday morning. The dep... tationists next saw Mr. Khalifullah, t... Dewan and explained the situation to hi...

—F.O.C.

have fixed ceiling prices for groundnuts ... are about the current levels. But it has bee... stated that the prices would be reduced pro... gressively from September. The Madras Gov... ernment have also fixed oil prics, but ther... is no change in these prices from those fixe... early this month. Though the ceiling price... work out to about Rs. 230, there were seller... in the market at Rs. 220. This was due to th... absence ef export demand, the quotas for th... other provinces having been exhauste... Though oil could be sold to the vanaspa... factories for which quotas were available... there was no largescale business as the vege... table ghee factories still consider the price t... be too high.

TANNED HIDES AND SKINS

The U. S. A. has suspended purchases ... tanned hides and skins in this country pend... ing the fixation of prices by the Office ... Price Administration. With this suspension, ... nervous feeling prevailed in the local marke... A meeting of tanners and merchants was he... a few days ago and it was decided to resum... sales of kips to the Board of Trade. ... was also resolved that the Board ... requested to include the sales of the fi... week of August upto and including August ... in the sales of July in order to calculate t... bonus. This has been agreed to by the Boa... and, since then, sales have been resumed. T... Leather Control authorities have informed t... trade that the August sale period would ... from August 8 to the end of the month. In t... past two days, sales have not been on t... usual average level, but looking to the stoc... now in the City amounting to nearly 2,0... bales, the position is likely to improve v... well in the next few days. In the meanti... the decision of the Government of Indi... regard to the extension of the free e... trade period is being awaited with int... The flutter caused by the recent Am... demand has after all resulted in a busin... about 1,000 bales only. Taking advant... the free export trade period, it is sta... a few exporters are sending kips to ... for being re-exported to South Afr... is not possible to export stocks di... view of trade relations with tha... having been cut off by the Gover... India. The skins section was easy ... have declined rather sharply for ... and sheep.—F.O.C.

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES FOR MYSORE

BANGALORE, July 26.

To explore the possibilities of establishing electro-chemical industries, utilising the power produced from the Jog Hydro-Electric Scheme, the Government of Mysore have deputed Mr. P. R. Balakrishnan, General Manager of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, to undertake a study tour both in United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Mr. Balakrishnan, who is leaving India shortly, will remain in close collaboration with the Industrial Delegation of the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation, headed by Sir M. Visvesvaraya and Sir J. C. Ghosh, Director of the Indian Institute of Science and a member of the Indian Delegation to the Empire Science Conference, who are touring the Western countries and America.—U.P.I.

(Emergency) Act, 1946 (XII of 1945) has been extended for a further period of six months from July 26, 1946, writes our Bangalore correspondent.

LEAGUE DECISION DEFENDED

MR. JINNAH REVIEWS DELHI PARLEYS

TWO-NATION THEORY RESTATED

BOMBAY, July 31.

"We have done our best and any further initiative now must come either from the British Government or from the Congress", declared Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, addressing a Press Conference here this morning.

Mr. Jinnah, who was reviewing the decisions of the Council of the Muslim League, made it clear in answer to a question that the decision of the League to resort to direct action "is not a declaration of war against anybody. This resolution is nothing but a statement concerning the steps we propose to take for our own self-preservation and self-defence".

Mr. Jinnah declined to indicate what the Muslim League would do in hypothetical circumstances, remarking that the situation would be met as it arose. He also declined to indicate the exact nature of the direct action which the League proposed to take on the steps the League Council of Action would take in that direction.

The League President reiterated his earlier declaration that the Congress acceptance of the Cabinet Mission's plan envisaged in the Mission's statement of May 16 was not real acceptance, as it was conditional and, therefore, amounted to rejection or at best a counter offer.

Mr. Jinnah charged the Congress with making vigorous and secret preparations for launching a struggle, more fierce than the 1942 struggle and said that secret instructions had gone out to Congressmen for this purpose. The help of the I.N.A. personnel was being sought to make the struggle effective.

While both the British Government and the Congress were armed in their own way, one with fire weapons and the other with the threat of mass struggle, the Muslim League felt that it was high time it also forged its own sanctions and got ready for a struggle to enforce its demand for Pakistan.

COMMUNICATION FROM VICEROY

Mr. Jinnah revealed that he had received a communication from the Viceroy but declined to disclose its nature.

Mr. Jinnah said: "We maintain that the Congress has not accepted the scheme embodied in the statement of May 16 and it is quite clear from the letter of the President of the Congress of June 25 which is incorporated and endorsed in the resolution of the Working Committee at Delhi on June 26. That was confirmed by the A. I. C. C. on July 7 and it was abundantly made clear by the speeches of the out-going President and the in-coming President and other foremost top-ranking Congress leaders. Therefore, we naturally thought that this was a somewhat serious situation. In the meantime, Pandit Nehru, after the conclusion of the deliberations of the A. I. C. C., made it clear on July 10 that the Congress was committed to nothing. He said that the Congress was coming into the Constituent Assembly to turn it into a sovereign Assembly.

"Now the question is not, as it is sometimes suggested, that we are opposed to a Constituent Assembly. In fact, our demand has been that there should be two sovereign Constituent Assemblies and for the obvious reason that, if there is one sovereign Constituent Assembly, then it means the majority of the one nation would, with their overwhelming number of three to one, impose their decisions upon the majority of the other nation."

LONG-TERM PLAN

Referring to the long-term plan, Mr. Jinnah said, "We were not satisfied with it. In fact, it was far more favourable to the Congress point of view than our point of view. The only question was whether to accept it or not. We accepted it. I repeat what I said before that we accepted it with full knowledge and understanding, without any kind of equivocation. Why did we do that? We made a tremendous sacrifice of accepting a limited Pakistan that is minus three subjects, Defence, Communications and Foreign Affairs. We were actuated by the welfare of every community inhabiting India and we felt that it will free us in the shortest possible time from foreign domination and also lead us all to the attainment and realisation of our independence. We understood perfectly well what we were doing. That was one vital consideration. ....

"The other consideration was that we thought even if we have to make a sacrifice, it is worth our while to do so to avoid strife, bloodshed, stalemates and deadlocks. We considered that an amicable and peaceful settlement was worth more and so we voluntarily and willingly delegated three subjects to the Union Centre.

"There is not the slightest doubt that after we did this the Cabinet Delegation and the Viceroy went back on their plighted word within ten days with regard to their proposal embodied in their statement of June 16, which was announced to be final. They put the most fantastic and dishonest interpretation on Paragraph 8. I see now that they have discovered a new word, that the proposals lapsed. Why? Because not that we, the Muslim League, did not accept the statement of June 16 in time but because the Congress accepted the statement of May 16 and rejected the statement of June 16. Paragraph 8 of the June 16 statement set forth only one of the terms. How on earth can you argue that although the Muslim League accepted the proposal within the time-limit fixed, the proposals have lapsed?".

ASSAM ASSEMBLY'S DECISION

Mr. Jinnah said that the Congress had already put into effect its interpretation of the State Paper by directing the Congress Party in the Assam Legislative Assembly to adopt a resolution on the floor of the House that they would have nothing to do with grouping. This was a definite and concrete act done by the Assam Assembly under the authority of the Congress High Command.

Mr. Jinnah re-called that the Secretary of State. Lord Pethick-Lawrence, in his broadcast on May 16, said that the Mission's proposals made it possible to secure the advantages of Pakistan without incurring the dangers inherent in the division of India and invited Indians of all parties to take part in the framing of the Constitution. The Muslim League also took the view that minus the three subjects, Groups B and C constituted Pakistan. They agreed that the Union would confine itself strictly to those three subjects for ten years, but Pandit Nehru had since then made it clear that the Congress was not bound to confine itself to those three subjects only, and that it was free to enlarge the scope and powers of the Union Centre.

Referring to foreign Press reactions to the Muslim League's latest resolutions, Mr. Jinnah said that he could not expect the British Press to say that the Mission was guilty of breach of faith. Naturally, the comment was that the decision which the League had taken was a grave one and so it was. He thought that there was an incorrect appreciation of the real situation. Whe some papers talked of democracy, the forgot the realities in India. If India wa a homogenous country and one natior then one could talk of democracy, bu India was a sub-continent comprisin of nationalities which Lord Pethick Lawrence had admitted during the re cent debate. Mr. Jinnah said: "Ther are two major nations here. This is th root-cause and essence of our troubles When there are two major nations, hov can you talk of democracy which mean that a one-nation majority will decid everything for the other nation althougl it may be unanimous in its opposition? If all the Muslims were to say, "We d not agree to this", even then the deci sion will be forced on the Muslims a they are three to one. If there is one na tion, then there is no trouble at all These two nations cannot be judged by western democracy. But they should each be treated as equals and attempts should be made to solve the difficulties by acknowledging that fact. They should meet each other honestly and sincerely and try to come to some adjustment".

To further questions, Mr. Jinnah replied: "In the direct action we envisage, we shall include anyone who is willing to join us for the cause for which we may have to launch a struggle.

Asked whether he would consider the possibility of making an approach to the Congress, Mr. Jinnah stated: "I have done my best and the initiative must now come either from the British Government or from the Congress."

Asked if he had any communication from the Viceroy relating to the formation of an Interim Government, Mr. Jinnah said that he had received a communication, but he was told that it was entirely private. He declined to discuss the nature of the communication.—A.P.I.

MAULANA AZAD REGRETS LEAGUE'S DECISION

CALCUTTA, July 30.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to-day expressed extreme regret at the decision of the Council of the Muslim League to withdraw its acceptance of the Cabinet Mission's proposals.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Maulana Azad said that the League resolution was absolutely misleading, when it affirmed that the Congress did not accept any of the terms and fundamentals of the plan. On the contrary, the Congress had accepted all fundamentals of the plan and its statements and resolutions were quite clear and unequivocal on the point.

LEAGUE'S CHANGE OF POLICY

BRITISH GOVT. AWAITS REPORT

LONDON, July 30.

No British Government statement on the decision of the Muslim League withdrawing its acceptance of the Cabinet Mission's proposals for the future of India is likely to be made for at least some days.

This statement was made to *Reuter* to-day by a source in close touch with Cabinet circles.

Government, it is understood, is waiting for more detailed reports from India including dispatches from the Viceroy.

Meanwhile, the Conservative Opposition in the House of Commons is still considering the new situation which has arisen from the Muslim League's decision and has not yet decided what action it will take.

According to a Conservative spokesman, there is no desire to embarrass the Government but, at the same time, there exists a genuine desire for enlightenment regarding what Government will do.

Among members of all parties, says *Reuter's* Political Correspondent, comment is restrained but the feeling that the Muslim League's action may prove to have wrecked all the work of the Cabinet Mission is widespread.

There is too widespread comment, mostly of an advance nature, in all political circles on the renunciation by the Muslim leaders of their British titles.

A special meeting of the "India Group" of Labour members of Parliament was called at the House of Commons today to discuss the latest developments in India.

Major Woodrow Wyatt, who visited India with the Cabinet Mission as assistant to Sir Stafford Cripps, presided.

No details as to what happened at the meeting which was exceptionally well-attended are at present available but it is known that Major Wyatt made a long speech indicating the significance of the latest Muslim move.

"TIMES" CONDEMNS LEAGUE STAND

LONDON, July 30.

The Times, in an editorial to-day, expressed its regret at the Muslim League's decision to repudiate its earlier acceptance of the constitutional plan proposed by the British Cabinet Mission and declared that the Congress Party "are approaching the Assembly in a thoroughly business-like spirit."

"Even if the leaders (of the Congress) had been as irresponsible in their actions as they sometimes have been in their words, there would still be no excuse for the Muslims to join in a competition in irresponsibility," *The Times* said. "It is unworthy of responsible statesmen to indulge in wild talk of gaining their ends by direct action and of abandoning constitutional activities at the moment when their country stands on the threshold of new and decisive developments.

"The Muslim League would have served the cause of the community far better if it had protested in dignified terms at the provocative tone adopted by certain party spokesmen, and had plainly stated that its participation in the Constituent Assembly depended on the observance of the agreed terms of the plan of May 16, except in so far as they might be modified by consent. By its recent resolution, on the other hand, the League has laid itself open to the charge of obstructing India's progress to nationhood and of sacrificing patriotism to pique."—A.P.A.

OFFICIAL REACTION IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, July 30.

Official circles express surprise at a number of inaccuracies which they point out in Mr. Jinnah's recent speeches at the meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League in Bombay.

These circles say that Mr. Jinnah spoke about an assurance of 5: 5: 2 ratio, despite the categorical denial expressed by the Viceroy in his letter to Mr. Jinnah dated June 9, "There was no assurance on this point," said the Viceroy, and "it would be wrong for me to leave you under the impression that there was an assurance." The Viceroy emphasised this again in his letter to Mr. Jinnah, dated June 20, when he said: "I am sure you will appreciate that negotiations designed to secure acceptance by two parties with conflicting interests may not always end on the same basis as that on which they begin; and, as you know, I never gave you any guarantee that they would necessarily be concluded on any particular basis."

Mr. Jinnah contends that he submitted no list of names to the Viceroy in connection with the formation of a Coalition Government. The reaction to this in official circles is that surely long and detailed negotiations on the subject could not have been carried on in the absence of some sort of a panel of names from either party, and that the whole object of the negotiations would have been frustrated if the Viceroy had chosen names in complete disregard of the wishes of the two parties and without any consultation with them.

The Bombay Chronicle
July 30, 1946

PLEA FOR PATIENCE

Mr. Jinnah is well known for his unconscionable attacks on the Congress. But his speech at Saturday's session of the Muslim League Council makes one doubt for a moment whether he was more ferocious in his attacks on the Congress or on the Cabinet Mission. He had, indeed, an unexpected reason to be bitter against the latter. Throughout his negotiations with the Mission he was studiously accommodating, even to the extent of assuring the British that the Muslims were the biggest purchasers in India of British goods. His hopes for a due reward were raised by the provisions in the Mission's statement of May 16 about Grouping, in which he saw the foundation of Pakistan. His hopes were raised higher by the Statement of June 16 and the assurances he had secured from the Viceroy about the personnel of the Interim Government. And after Congress rejected the latter statement on the 24th he did look forward to an early Interim Government dominated by the League, a prospect which Congress itself had never opposed and which it had all along preferred to an utterly unrepresentative Central Government. Imagine his rage when the Mission virtually scrapped the Statement of June 16 and formed a Care-taker Government of officials. That rage was not exhausted in his letters that followed. It formed a fuller vent in the 150-minute speech on Saturday. He blamed Congress for the Government of Officials. He charged it with having resorted to "shameful methods", with not having "the decency or honesty to shout out their convictions", and with having chosen "the dishonourable path of intimidation and hypocrisy" etc., etc. But this time the Mission was not spared. He questioned its "character, integrity and honour" Lord Pethick-Lawrence and Sir Stafford Cripps in particular "indulged in a jugglery of words that showed dishonest and debased mentality"!

Abuse apart, Mr. Jinnah had a fairly good case against the Mission's virtual scrapping of the Statement of June 16, though under paragraph 8, by which it still swears, it was its duty to appoint an Interim Government with the aid of the League and other interests that had accepted the Statement. If the Mission only wanted more time to form the Government in view of the Congress unexpectedly having accepted the Statement of May 16, the Mission should have stated that the Statement of June 16 as a whole stood as the basis of negotiations. But the Mission only stated that the Interim Government would be formed on the basis of paragraph 8 in that Statement. Perhaps the position is that, while accepting the long-term proposals, Congress rejected the personnel suggested by the Viceroy, he wishes to explore afresh the possibilities of an agreed formula or at least one less open to objection than the last. If so the League may wait and give one more chance to negotiations. The League loses nothing thereby but may gain something appreciable, if only in view of its strength having been demonstrated by the elections to the Constituent Assembly. If there is to be non-cooperation at any stage, let it commence only when it is found inevitable. It will be unwise for the League, from its own point of view, to tie itself down possibilities of fresh negotiations, which, conceivably, may be more fruitful after the proceedings of the League Council. Be it remembered in this connection that, next to a full Coalition Interim Government, Congress will continue to prefer and insist upon a representative Government consisting of representatives of the League and other non-Congress interests.

If it is unwise for the League to tie itself down to non-co-operation in advance with regard to the Interim Government, it will be even more unwise to do so with regard to the Constituent Assembly. That body is the first of its kind that meets in India and is representative of the whole of India. It is the privilege and duty of every political body represented therein to seek assert itself therein even against odds. A fair chance should be given to negotiations there, particularly because Congress has accepted the principle that a decision on any major communal issue should be acceptable to both the major communities in the Assembly. Every body is free to regulate its co-operation in accordance with the exigencies of the situation in the Assembly. It will be most unwise to boycott the Assembly 'ab initio'. Since Mr. Jinnah wishes that sovereignty should vest in the British Parliament rather than in the Constituent Assembly, he may console himself with the assurance given by Lord Pethick-Lawrence that the Mission's own interpretation of the constitution of the Assembly is binding on it. Mr. Jinnah may also console himself with the Secretary of State's threat that, if the Assembly does not carry on its work in accordance with the constitution laid down by the Mission, Britain may not accept the Assembly's decisions.

A DECISION REVERSED

BY reversing its decision to accept the Cabinet Mission's proposals the All-India Muslim League Working Committee has set back the clock of India's constitutional progress. Presumably, though our report does not say so, the League will withdraw its representatives from the Constituent Assembly, leaving Muslims virtually unrepresented therein. For the genesis of this deplorable development we must go back to the decision of the Viceroy to appoint a Central Government composed of officials. This Government, as LORD WAVELL made clear, was intended to be a stop-gap. It was not intended to replace the interim Government composed of representatives of the principal Parties, the formation of which was frustrated by the Muslim League's refusal to accept a non-League Muslim as member, and by the Congress Party's insistence on its right to nominate a non-League Muslim. The failure of the Viceroy to secure a compromise between the two major Parties decided him to fill the gap caused by the resignation of the Central Government by the appointment of officials. MR JINNAH has since contended that this was a breach of the Cabinet Mission's plan for an interim Government which, MR JINNAH and other League officers have argued, should have been formed of those Parties and elements willing to serve therein.

The Muslim League's contention has not been seriously challenged. It has been ignored to the disadvantage of clarity in Indian politics. It is obvious, of course, that no Central Government in which no representative of the Congress Party sat would have commanded a majority in the Central Legislature. But under the present constitution it is not necessary for a Government to command such support, indeed many have survived for years without it. We must not, therefore, attach too much importance to this aspect of the question. What we must seek to discover is whether there is any justification for the view the League has taken, not merely whether it was, or is, politically advisable to constitute at the Centre a Government in which only the minority Parties are represented. So far nothing has been published to clear our doubts, and it would be helpful if either LORD WAVELL or LORD PETHICK-LAWRENCE would clarify the issue.

Further, LORD PETHICK-LAWRENCE should say how far the members of the Constituent Assembly are bound by the terms of the Mission's plan. Are they, as PUNDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU contends, free to act as they will, unhampered by terms of reference or any limits set by the Mission? Will the Constituent Assembly be, as Congress spokesmen contend, a sovereign body free to reach its own decisions and responsible neither to Parliament or His Majesty's Government? No one in India today can honestly say that he is sure about either of these points, yet many politicians claim that what they say about the complete independence of the Constituent

they are right, let LORD PETHICK-LAWRENCE say so, and resolve all doubts. He could do so and still affirm that what he said was in accordance with Parliament's intention that the Indian people should frame their own constitution, but in that case he should indicate how he hopes to pacify the anxieties of the minorities, including the Muslims.

For let there be no misunderstanding of the fact that the British people are anxious to get this matter settled. They want to see India self-governing, under a constitution framed by her own people. They insist that no one else can do the work for the people of India. And they deplore the delays caused by such action as that the Muslim League has now taken. We believe the League has acted under a misapprehension of what the Cabinet Mission really intended, and that an explanation from Great Britain may make a compromise possible. It will not do so, however, unless the speakers for the two major Parties moderate the tone and content of their utterances. Such speeches as that delivered by Mr Jinnah on Saturday cannot but inflame feelings and prolong misunderstandings. More of conciliation and a determination to see the other's point of view is needed in our politics, and until they are apparent, India's constitutional progress will be delayed. There is, too, far too much talk of civil war, or direct action, to make a settlement easy. Let both the major Parties agree to eschew such language, and a mutual understanding will not be long in coming.

Indian Express

MADRAS: TUES., JULY 30, '46.

LEAGUE'S DECISION

THE LEAGUE COUNCIL'S DECISION to withdraw its acceptance of the Cabinet Mission's plan cannot come in the nature of a surprise to the country. In fact, ever since the Viceroy decided on not instituting an interim government without Congress participation, Mr. Jinnah and his leading lieutenants have been denouncing the Viceroy, the Mission and the Congress; Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's later clarification of the Congress stand only served to further embitter them. But is now too late in the day to deny to the Congress an all-India character or to claim, for the Muslim League, the monopoly of Muslim representation. Those who have spent over three months studying the Indian problem on the spot have openly conceded the representative character of the Congress and the unfairness of denying it the right to represent the Muslims as well. Being thus baulked in his attempt to bully the Congress, and later, the Cabinet Mission into conceding his tall claims, Mr. Jinnah now suffers from an acute sense of frustration; his speech and all the other speeches at the League Council session clearly bear evidence to this discomfiture. The resolutions withdrawing League acceptance of the Mission's plans and threatening direct action must be viewed against this background.

After all, what is it that Pandit Jawaharlal said to incite the League Fuehrer into such a paroxysm of fury as was witnessed at the Council meeting on Saturday? What he said is that the Congress will participate in the deliberations of the constitution-making body provided in the Cabinet Mission's plan with a view to converting that body into a sovereign Constituent Assembly, having all the plenary powers associated with such assemblies. Such a change, we maintain, is inherent in the very procedure laid down in the State Paper, though strictly legalistic interpretation may rule it out. The very fact that the Mission's plan is sought to be endorsed by a Constituent Assembly implies that it is subject to independent discussion. For, if there is to be no freedom of interpretation and the Congress and League acceptance of the Plan implies only its adoption in toto, there would be no need for any formal meeting of the Constituent Assembly at all, and the British Government could introduce a Bill embodying the Plan straightaway in Parliament to give effect to it. The fact that such a procedure is not envisaged naturally rules it out, and Indian political parties have been given a chance to discuss the scheme and alter it, if necessary, provided of course such alteration receives popular support. The Congress decision to enter the Constituent Assembly thus implies no obligation to adopt the Mission's plan wholesale. Pandit Jawaharlal's interpretation carries with it no fundamental change of procedure but only elaborates the Congress stand.

Mr. Jinnah's ire at being unable to humiliate the Congress and punish its Muslim adherents has naturally found ample expression in his denunciation of the British Government and its plenipotentiaries who visited India recently. But all would be heartily thankful to Providence that he has at last realised the futility of looking up to a third party to work the country's, or his own community's, salvation. The Congress can well bear with all his fulminations, if only for this confession: "It is no use looking to any other source for help or assistance. There is no tribunal to which we can go. The only tribunal is the Muslim nation." One would however suggest a small alteration in the concluding sentence, to read, "The only tribunal is the Indian nation" in order to make it perfect, and appeal to Mr. Jinnah and his organisation to realise at least now that the safety and well-being of not only their community but of all communities in the country depend on mutual goodwill and toleration rather than on mutual recrimination and intolerance. The proper course for the League, under the circumstances, is to identify itself with the Congress, and, as some speakers suggested at the meeting, to help in ejecting the Britisher first before quarrelling over the adjustment of the frontiers of Pakistan. While therefore, one would regret the Bombay decision of the League, one might still hope that Mr. Jinnah and his colleagues would, in their chastened mood, seek to utilise their new sanctions in a search for unity instead of further creating divisions.

THE INDIAN EXPRESS, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1946.

Leaguers Give Up Titles

BOMBAY, July 29.

Immediately after the Council of the All-India Muslim League passed the two resolutions before the House, a number of top-ranking Muslim Leaguers attending the session announced that they had renounced the titles that had been conferred on them by the British Government, as required under the terms of the second resolution.

These included Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, the Sind Premier, Sir Nazimuddin, the Bengal ex-Premier, Sir Firoz Khan Noon, Nawab Sir Mehr Shah (Punjab), Sir M. Saadulla, the Assam ex-Premier, Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan, Nawabzada Nasrulla and Khan Bahadur Khuhro Sind Minister.

Khan Bahadur Jalaluddin (N.-W.F.P.) was the first to ascend the platform and surrender his title. Others who surrendered their titles were: Khan Bahadur Haji Hasan Ali Ibrahim (Bombay) Khan Bahadur Karamat Ali, Khan Saheb Alibhai Patel (Bombay), Khan Bahadur Amjad Ali, Khan Bahadur Abdullah-al-Mahmud (Bengal) and Mr. Hasan Ispahani (M.B.E.)

Nawabzada Liaqat Ali, General Secretary of the All-India Muslim League, announced that although the prefix Nawabzada to his name was not a title conferred by the British Government he wanted to be addressed as only Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan.

Frenzied cheers broke out as each of the above Muslim Leaguers announced the surrender of title and Mr Jinnah had to intervene and say that he shared the joy of the House in the surrender of titles but he wanted it to be done in a disciplined manner.—A.P.I.

62

The Hindu: 31-7-46:

LEAGUE COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION

REACTIONS IN LONDON

M. P.'S EXPRESS REGRET

LONDON, July 29.

No official comment or reaction is yet available in London on the decision of the Muslim League Council to withdraw its previous acceptance of the British Cabinet Mission's plan for India.

Neither Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Secretary for India, nor Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade —two members of the Cabinet Mission now in London—would to-day comment on the situation when invited to do so by *Reuter*. The third member of the Cabinet Mission, Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, is in Paris with the British Peace Delegation.

It is understood, says *Reuter's* Political Correspondent, that the matter was referred to, but not discussed, at to-day's meeting of the British Cabinet at 10, Downing Street, over which the Lord President of the Council, Mr. Herbert Morrison presided in his capacity as deputy for the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, who is also in Paris.

It is understood that members of the Conservative Opposition have discussed the matter with a view to getting a private notice question asked in Parliament. The ordinary method of putting down a question would be no use at the moment as the session ends on August 2, and time is too short for normal procedure.

Well-informed Government circles state that in any case it is unlikely that Government would do anything more at present than express its regret.

The news has caused considerable gloom among members of all parties in the House of Commons. All express deep regret, and while some Conservatives are inclined to be wise after the event and say that it was what they had expected, Labour members voice their deep concern. Mr. Reginald Sorensen, Labour member, prominently associated in India's fight for independence, said he hoped the Muslim League would modify its attitude later and that preparations for the Constituent Assembly would nevertheless go on.

Mr. Sorensen added: "It is a very great disappointment for Labour."

Mr. Quintin Hogg, Leader of the Conservative "ginger-group", also expressed deep regret and disappointment, but added that there had been so many disappointments over India in the past that this one did not come as a complete surprise. "The question is where do we go from here", said Mr. Hogg. "I don't know, does anybody"?

Telegrams summoning all members of the Muslim League in Great Britain to attend a special meeting at Pakistan House on Wednesday, were sent to-day by the Working Committee of the London branch.

The League President, Mr. Mohammad Abbas Ali told *Reuter*: "Our plans have been made in the event of this coming to pass. We have received the signal from the Qaid-e-Azam.

"The next step will be to stage violent demonstrations against the British Government. That is why we meet on Wednesday."

BRITISH GOVERNMENT BLAMED

Criticism of the British Government for not transferring power to the hands of the majority party in India, "not on communal grounds but on political grounds", came from the head of the pro-Congress India League in London, Dr. P. C. Bhandari. "Unless the British Government decided to give power to the majority party capable of taking command in India—the majority party on a political and not communal basis, then this trouble can continue for another couple of centuries", he said.

"The failure of the British to declare independence for India and their attempt to stick to their previous tactics which make for continuance of a conflict between the different interests in India is responsible for this most recent encouragement—not of Muslims but of the Muslim League to take this attitude.

"This tall talk of Muslim League leaders raises a matter which Indians alone can settle, and Indians must be left alone to decide for themselves how and when they will deal with them. While this is a matter for Indians to settle themselves, it does not diminish the necessity for transference to India of power to settle its own affairs. At the present moment, the third party is giving orders. Behind the scene the Muslim League has been given certain assurances contrary to the assurances—also given recently—to the Congress. The British Government is playing for position whereby they can continue their authority over both sides and it is time this was realised."

Mr. Godfrey Nicholson (Conservative) told *Reuter* that it seemed like a tragedy that all the work of the Cabinet Mission might be in vain and he feared that an administrative breakdown, owing to the strain on the Civil Service, might be precipitated.

"MR. JINNAH'S WORST MOVE"

Other Conservative members expressed the view that Mr. Jinnah had made the worst move so far in the history of the Muslim League's dealings with the British and the Mission over this issue because the blame for any breakdown would now be laid at the door of the League.

It is felt in Conservative circles, says *Reuter's* Political Correspondent, that no Interim Government will be formed without Muslim representation and that this will not be possible in view of the League's latest decision.

Mrs. M. Nichol, who was one of the Parliamentary delegation to India, stated, "This is a tragic disappointment. Nobody expected that the settlement would go as smoothly as a walk down a rose garden but this is a tragic blow. It is regrettable that any aspersion should be cast on the Cabinet Mission or their honesty after the work they had done. It is difficult to see what can happen now, but this refusal on the part of the Muslim League will not have a good effect in Britain where everybody, quite apart from party differences, is desperately anxious that the people of India shall settle their future."

An official Conservative Party spokesman stated that no statement would be issued by the Conservative Party, but a Conservative "shadow Cabinet" would meet at an early date under the chairmanship of Mr. Winston Churchill to discuss the situation. "Any statement now", this spokesman said, "might make worse the very difficult and dangerous situation."

Lord Sinha, the only Indian Peer in an exclusive statement to *Reuter* to-night said regarding Mr. Jinnah's latest policy: "I wonder whether he is still bargaining. I do hope he will find constitutional means to settle the Muslim League's demands. I always considered Mr. Jinnah a great constitutionalist and I do not think that at this period of his life he would resort to political insanity and create chaos".

Lord and Lady Sinha are leaving London to-morrow morning for three weeks' stay in Switzerland.

The · Mail · 31-7-46.

5 Prominent Muslim Leaguers Renounce Knighthood

COUNCIL SESSION ENDS AFTER TAKING "HISTORIC" DECISION

BOMBAY, July 30.

IMMEDIATELY after the Council of the Muslim League yesterday had decided that all Leaguers should renounce their titles "as a token of their deep resentment at the attitude of the British towards the Muslims," a number of League leaders announced at the session that they had done so

Prominent among these were Sir G. H. Hidayatullah (the Premier of Sind), Sir K. Nazimuddin (a former Premier of Bengal), Sir F. K. Noon (a former member of the Viceroy's Executive Council), Sir M. Saadulla (a former Premier of Assam), Nawab Sir Mehr Shah, of the Punjab, and Khan Bahadur Khuhro, a Sind Minister.

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, Secretary of the League, said that though the prefix to his name, "Nawabzada," was not a title conferred by the British he still desired to renounce it.

The session concluded yesterday afternoon. Immediately after the Council had passed the resolutions, reversing its acceptance of the Mission's proposals, Mr M. A. Jinnah, the President, said, "What we have done today is the most historic act in our history. Never have we, in the whole history of the League, done anything except by constitutional methods and by constitutionalism. But now we are forced into this position. This day we bid good-bye to constitutional methods."

Only the League had come out of the constitutional negotiations honourably. It was moved by a sense of fair play.

"In our anxiety to try to come to a peaceful settlement with the other major Party, we made the sacrifice of giving three subjects to the Centre, and accepted a limited Pakistan. But this has been treated with contempt."

Mr Jinnah criticised Lord Pethick-Lawrence's "stupid phrase," that he could not allow Mr Jinnah to have a monopoly of Muslim nomination. The Mission's report to Parliament was "devoid not only of political ethics, but of every manner of principle and morality."

In his concluding remarks, Mr Jinnah said the League had grown tremendously in strength.

"Have unity, and we have nothing to fear. We shall establish full sovereign Pakistan."

Muslim Interests Sacrificed

The following is the text of the resolution, which withdrew the acceptance of the Cabinet Mission's proposals:

"The attitude of the Congress clearly shows that conditions precedent for the successful working of the Constitution-making body do not exist. This fact, taken together with the policy of the British Government of sacrificing the interests of the Muslim nation and some other weaker sections of the peoples of India, particularly, the Scheduled Castes, to appease the Congress, and the way in which they have been going back on their oral and written solemn pledges and assurances given from time to time to the Muslims, leave no doubt that, in these circumstances, the participation of the Muslims in the proposed Constitution-making machinery is fraught with danger.

"The Council, therefore, hereby withdraws its acceptance of the Cabinet Mission's proposals, which was communicated to the Secretary of State for India by the President of the Muslim League on June 6, 1946."

Unjustified

The resolution said that, without justification, the Viceroy had scrapped the proposal for an Interim Government.

As for the long-term arrangement, the Congress had entered the Constituent Assembly only conditionally. Neither Sir S. Cripps nor Lord Pethick-Lawrence had indicated in their recent speeches in Parliament any means to prevent the Constituent Assembly from taking decisions which it would be *ultra vires* for it do.

The League was certain that, inside the Constituent Assembly, the Congress "will wreck the basic form of grouping the Provinces, and extend the scope, powers, and subjects of the Union Centre."

All this proved, therefore, that "the conditions precedent for the successful working of the Constitution-making body do not exist."

No Comment in London

No official comment is available in London on the League's decision. Neither Lord Pethick-Lawrence nor Sir S. Cripps would make any statement. The decision was referred to, but not discussed, at a Cabinet meeting yesterday.

It is stated that a Conservative "shadow Cabinet" would meet at an early date under the presidentship of Mr Churchill to discuss the new situation.

MR. JINNAH'S ATTACK ON INDIA SECRETARY

NON-LEAGUE MUSLIMS AND INTERIM GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY, July 29.

The Council of the All-India Muslim League concluded its session at 2 p.m. to-day, after deliberating for three days and passing the, two resolutions relating to rejection of the Cabinet Mission's proposals and deciding to resort to direct action for the achievement of Pakistan, and calling upon Muslims to renounce the titles conferred by the British Government.

After the main business of the Council was over Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, General Secretary of the All-India Muslim League, proposed the election of joint secretaries of the League, but the sense of the House was that the election be postponed to a later date, preferably to the next session of the Council and the elections were accordingly postponed.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, in his concluding remarks, said that the Muslim League to-day was not what it was ten or five or one year ago. It was not even what it was yesterday (cheers). "To-day your national existence is at stake," Mr. Jinnah continued. He congratulated the House on the momentous decisions it had taken, and on the disciplined and orderly manner in which the proceedings had been conducted. "Have unity and we have no fear," he concluded. "We shall establish full sovereign Pakistan."

When the Council met to-day, top-ranking Muslim League leaders, including some members of the Working Committee addressed the Council.

Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar from the Frontier Province who was one of the Muslim League delegates to the Tripartite Conference at Simla, was the first to address the Council.

Sardar Abdul Rab Nishtar said that though the Cabinet Mission's proposals fell short of the Muslim League's demands, it accepted them in order to prove to the world that it was not the League, which stood in the way of India's Independence. The Muslim League acted as an honourable and honest organisation and wanted to solve the Indian political deadlock by peaceful methods. The Congress, on the other hand, tried to dominate the Muslim League in whatever way it could. In view of all that had happened during the past three months, the Muslims had only two courses open. One was to continue to be under British Imperialism, which would be dishonourable. The other was to fight for the achievement of Pakistan. The Muslims were prepared to make every sacrifice for this purpose.

Sir Mohamed Saadullah, former Premier of Assam, said there was only one way out for the Muslims now and that was to keep their self-respect and withdraw their acceptance of the Mission's proposals.

BENGAL PREMIER'S WARNING TO CONGRESS

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister of Bengal, made a fighting speech and expressed the hope that the Council would decide its future course of action in a spirit of freedom. Mr. Suhrawardy said that the Muslim League accepted the short-term and long-term proposals at Delhi with grave misgivings and in a spirit of oppression. The misgivings had unfortunately been justified now He said that the Congress had already begun to carry out its "nefarious designs" to convert the Constituent Assembly into a sovereign body. "We have learnt now that we cannot any more rely either on the professions of British friendliness or on the hope that the Congress will one day do justice to us. The Congress was out to destroy Muslim resurgence in this country. We await the clarion call of the Quaid-e-Azam. The Muslim nation has been straining at the leash. When we dispersed after the last session at Delhi, there was no enthusiasm amongst the Muslims. But now when we feel that we shall have to stand on our own legs and search our hearts for our own strength, mark the enthusiasm amongst the Muslims. Let the Congress beware that it is not going to fight just a handful of people fighting for power, but a nation which is struggling for its life and will secure that life (cheers). Let us contribute to the world the best and choicest of all that was taught to us one thousand four hundred years ago by the greatest teacher of mankind.

Syed Ali Akbar Shah (Sind) urged that any course of action chalked out to-day should be strictly in accordance with Islamic principles and traditions. This, they could not do if they remained subservient to the British or any other party. The Muslim League was not a body, as had been alleged time and again, of knights and zemindars; it was an expression of the united will of the Muslim masses. The Muslims would and were ready to fight for freedom to manage their own affairs.

Moulana Jamal Mia (U. P.) suggested that the members of the Muslim League Council, most of whom were in the Legislative Assemblies and Councils, must resign from these bodies. It would be a test

fairplay, when, on the other hand, there is perfidious dealings by the Congress?" he asked. "There was no sign or the slightest gesture of compromise from them. But honour, honesty, statesmanship, justice and fairplay always win in the long run, and I might say that to-day Muslim India —if there is still any doubt left—is stirred as never before and has never felt so bitterly as to-day, because these two parties (Congress and the British) showed lack of statesmanship. But now we realise that this has been for Mulsim India the greatest blessing in disguise. We have learnt a bitter lesson—the bitterest I think so far. Now there is no room left for compromise. Let us march on."

Mr. Jinnah then referred to Lord Pethick-Lawrence's statement in the House of Lords that he could not agree to Mr. Jinnah having a monopoly over Muslim nominations. "What made the Secretary of State in the responsible position that he holds, use such a stupid phrase?" he asked. "Has he got the monopoly of every Briton? On what authority does he speak on behalf of the British people, having only 60 per cent of the people behind his Government? We cannot agree to a Quisling Muslim being nominated by the Congress to the Executive Council.

"What did the British Government do with their own Quislings like John Amery and Lord Haw Haw—hanged them. Many other Englishmen, who betrayed their country and became traitors, have been hanged for treason. It is impossible for me to agree to a Quisling being nominated."

Mr. Jinnah proceeded to say that the Cabinet Mission had been "intellectually paralysed" and their report to Parliament was not even honest to themselves and was devoid not only of political ethics, but every manner of principle and morality.

Immediately after Mr. Jinnah had finished, one after another top-ranking Muslim League leaders ascended the platform and announced the renunciation of their titles.

The election of Joint Secretaries of the League was postponed by common consent to the next session of the All-India Muslim League, or the next meeting of the League General Council, whichever is earlier.

Mr. Jinnah declared that only men who could devote their whole time to the League's work could be nominated for the Joint Secretaryship. "The need for men who could work and sacrifice is much more to-day than ten years, or four years or even an year ago. The need is the greatest here and now."

The League session then concluded amidst cheering that lasted well over fifteen minutes.

LEAGUE LEADERS ON THE DECISION

A call to the Muslims all over the country to be prepared for the struggle to be launched by the Muslim League, and to face all risks for the achievement of their cherished goal of Pakistan was made by several Muslim League leaders at a public meeting of the Mussalmans held here to-night. Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, President of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League, presided.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, General Secretary of the All-India Muslim League, declared that the Muslim gentry would form the spearhead of the struggle for Pakistan. He said that their opponents were generally of opinion that Mr. Jinnah, their leader, was a constitutional man, and that at the age of 70 Mr. Jinnah could never think of launching a struggle. Mr. Jinnah added Mr. Liaquat Ali, had taken this dramatic step, because he had at last realised that the British were conspiring with the Congress to crush ten crores of Mussalmans of India.

Mr. Liaquat Ali wanted them not to be carried away by sentiment or passion, but study the grave issues facing them in this critical hour, when the League had taken this supreme decision of launching direct action for the achievement of their cherished goal of Pakistan. He referred to the attempts made by the Muslim League to come to an amicable settlement with the Congress in the past and said that they all proved illusory. If they had succeeded in coming to an understanding with the Congress on the basis of Pakistan, he said, they could have even launched a joint struggle against their enemy, British imperialism. But the Congress was not prepared for that, he said.

Mr. Liaquat Ali paid tributes to the untiring services of Mr. Jinnah to the cause of Mussalmans of India and consolidating them into one nation.

Khwaja Nazimuddin, former Premier of Bengal, said that the days of constitutional means to achieve their ends were over. The Mussalmans of India had now no other alternative, but to resort to direct action, which alone would open the eyes of the British and also of the Congress leaders, who were under a delusion all these days. He said that their conception of direct action did not mean riots or communal clashes as some of their opponents had imagined. He could not visualise the nature of the struggle, but all the Mussalmans in India, he said, would have to participate in that struggle as it would decide the issue of existence or non-existence of Muslims in this sub-continent.

Among those who addressed the meeting, were Mr. Hussain Imam, Leader of the Muslim League Party in the Council of State, Maulana Akram Khan, President of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League and Chaudhary Khaliquzzaman.

"DIRECT ACTION DAY"

Provincial Muslim League, amidst applause, declared that Muslim India was unanimously of the view that the Cabinet Mission's proposals should be rejected *in toto*. He did not believe there would be any civil war in the country under the existing conditions. The Muslim struggle for Pakistan would be a rebellion against authority and would commence with the violation of existing laws. Mr. Qadiruddin appealed to the Muslim masses to organise themselves properly and select the right type of men to lead them in the struggle with a view to avoiding its turning into a haphazard movement.

Mr. Hoosain Imam (Bihar), said that the recent political negotiations with the British Ministers and the Congress had shown that the Muslim League had gone to the utmost limit to reach a compromise. This attitude was, however, being misinterpreted as weakness on their part. Declaring that there was no other course but to launch a struggle, Mr. Hoosain Imam concluded: "To-day is a red-letter day in the history of the Muslim nation. The vital decision to launch a struggle against all the forces that stand in our way of achieving Pakistan would be taken to-day".

Chaudhury Khaliquzzaman, member of the Working Committee, in a brief speech asserted that during the negotiations that took place in Delhi and Simla, the Congress had completely exposed itself by demonstrating that its only aim was to down the Muslim League. On the other hand the Muslim League worked honestly and sincerely for the freedom of India. The Congress wanted to reject the proposals but had not had the moral courage to do so and took up a position of neither acceptance nor rejection. The Muslim League, which had the courage to accept the plan, had now the courage to reject it as well. (Cheers). The Muslim League having now decided to reject it, he had no doubt that every Muslim would obey the orders of the Working Committee and Mr. Jinnah.

Intervening in the debate, Mr. Jinnah said that already twenty-three speakers had participated in the proceedings and he believed all viewpoints had been put forward. He and the members of the Working Committee sat late last night and discussed at length the draft resolutions, but the final draft was settled just then at the meeting itself. As they had fully expressed their views he did not believe any further debate was necessary.

Almost all the speeches were emphatic in their attack against the Cabinet Mission and the Congress. "I think I am putting the sense of the House correctly that we should withdraw our acceptance of the long-term proposal as contained in our resolution of June 6, communicated to the Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy." (Prolonged cheers).

Mr. Jinnah said that the draft resolutions would be placed before the Council and invited members to speak on it if there was any ground for rejection which had escaped their notice.

The Council agreed to closure and Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan read out the resolutions (the text of which appeared in our columns yesterday).

MR. JINNAH'S ADDRESS

Mr. Jinnah, in his concluding address to the session, (earlier portions of which have already appeared) referred to the significance of the resolutions passed that day. Recounting the League's stand during the constitutional negotiations, he claimed that the League, in its anxiety to come to a

in Ceylon and on Palestine.

The Committee has fixed August 16 (and not 15 as reported earlier) as the day for observing "Direct Action Day" throughout India. On that day the Committee has called upon Mussalmans to suspend all business and hold public meetings and other demonstrations and reaffirm the two resolutions passed by the League Council yesterday.

The Committee of Action of the Muslim League has been asked to prepare a detailed programme of direct action.

The Muslim League Parliamentary Board has been expanded from three to five. The new Board will consist of Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, Chaudhri Kaliquzzaman, Mr. Hussain Imam, Khwaja Nazimuddin and Mr. Chundrigar.—A.P.I.

LEAGUE DECISION

By a unanimous vote the All-India Muslim League has reversed its earlier decision to participate in the Constituent Assembly, the elections to which are now complete. Simultaneously, the Council has resolved on "direct action" to achieve its goal of Pakistan. Its President, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, was not exaggerating the importance of the occasion when he said after the passing of the resolutions amidst general acclamation, "What we have done to-day is the most historic act in our history. Never have we in the whole history of the League done anything except by constitutional methods and by constitutionalism. But now we are obliged and forced into this position. This day we bid good-bye to constitutional methods." It is true enough to say that League leaders have so far kept to the narrow, if not always straight, path of constitutionalism, leaving it to the Congress to dare the dangers and hardships of the other way—and earned the good opinion of their British and other friends. But it may be mentioned, in passing, that their practice of constitutionalism has not precluded the use of language which could hardly be described as parliamentary in political controversy. Asserting that throughout the recent "fateful negotiations" Britain and the Congress "had held pistols in their hands", Mr. Jinnah went on to say that "to-day we have forged a pistol and are in a position to use it". Indeed, the first shots were fired there and then by his followers by way of public renunciation of titles conferred on them "by the alien Government". And this was accompanied by such exuberance of vocal enthusiasm that Mr. Jinnah had to urge the need for discipline in such demonstrations. At any rate, this wholesale shedding of the "guinea's stamp" by the League leaders should enable them hereafter to give the lie to those who charged the League with being a body confined to title-holders. It is not clear what other and graver forms the League's new policy of direct action will take but we may leave it there for the present and turn to the main resolution, the one relating to the withdrawal from the Constitution-making machinery. The operative part of the resolution says that participation in that machinery is "fraught with danger" as evidenced by "the policy of the British Government of sacrificing the interests of the Muslim nation and some other weaker sections of the peoples of India, particularly the Scheduled Castes, to appease the Congress and the way in which they have been going back on their oral and written solemn pledges and assurances given from time to time to the Muslims". The cue for this was given by Mr. Jinnah in his opening speech to the Council when he urged his followers to act up to their new motto of "discipline, unity and trust in the power of our nation" and added, "If there is not sufficient power, create that power. If we do that, the Mission and the British Government may be rescued, released and freed from [illegible]

Jinnah told the Council that the Cabinet Delegation had betrayed the Muslims after making promises because they were brow-beaten by the Congress. This is in line with the League leadership's traditional attitude of blaming the Congress for all real and imaginary ills of the Muslims. But it has worn so thin by constant use that it can hardly provide a convincing alibi for the League's present *volte-face*.

Mr. Jinnah's contention is that the Secretary of State for India and Sir Stafford Cripps had merely looked on, if not connived at Congress attempts to widen the scope of the Cabinet Delegation's plan by way of interpretations and the introduction of new conditions in regard to the working of the Constituent Assembly, in a manner calculated to alter the basic structure, of course to the detriment of the Muslim interests. Now, it is an admitted fact that members of the Cabinet Delegation had given interpretations in reply to questions based on those of the Congress which could certainly not be characterised as unfavourable to the League and favourable to the Congress. For the rest we may leave it to the Ministers to meet Mr. Jinnah's charges of bad faith. Coming to the Congress, an examination of his charges side by side with statements made by himself and his organisation shows that the Congress has not read more into the State Paper than has been done by the League. To begin with Mr. Jinnah says that a new situation has been created by the position taken by the Congress, which according to him is: "We are committed to nothing and we are going to the Constituent Assembly to achieve our objective and according to our sweet will we will do what we like on the basis of the interpretations which we have already announced to the world". But did not Mr. Jinnah himself, in commending the Cabinet plan to the Leage Council on June 6, put his own interpretation on the scheme by claiming that "the foundation and the basis of Pakistan are there in the Cabinet Delegation's own scheme"—a statement which was embodied word for word in the resolution later passed by the Council? And did he not commiserate with the Congress (much to the amusement of his audience!) for swallowing the pill of Pakistan because it was coated with sugar in the shape of the Delegation's formal rejection of the Pakistan idea? Again, acting against his own warning to his followers on that occasion against deciding "these grave issues by a word here or a phrase there or by mere sentiment or slogan", Mr. Jinnah now quotes parts of the Congress President's speeches and statements to prove that the Congress would "kill" the Constituent Assembly if it could not achieve its purposes through the Assembly. Granting this reading for a moment to be correct, was it not Mr. Jinnah who said, at the June meeting of his Council, that acceptance of the Cabinet Mission's proposals was not [illegible]

Leaguers that a complete and sovereign Pakistan would ultimately result from this same clause according to its reading of it? This, in spite of the fact that the Delegation had categorically rejected Pakistan for all time as impracticable and injurious. We could multiply instances to show that the Congress attitude to the Scheme was and is no more conditional and equivocal than that of the League. In fact, commenting on the terms of the League Council's resolution of acceptance of the Scheme in June last, we said we considered it unfortunate "that the League, judging from the last part of its resolution, should spoil its offer of co-operation by reservations, mental as well as explicit, which might have the effect of putting other parties on the defensive and depressing that all-round confidence which alone brings great enterprises triumphantly to port". As for the fear expressed by Mr. Jinnah about the Congress carrying everything before it in the Constituent Assembly by its "brute majority", surely the Congress majority has not been engineered by a surreptitious change in the Scheme and Mr. Jinnah knows enough of the Congress' hold on the country to realise that it was inevitable. The proper remedy for him to get over this would be, as we stated in June last: By taking up the attitude that, having decided on co-operation, it will go all out in support of the Assembly, the League could make it incumbent on the Congress, and on the other parties too, to strive their best to see that the decisions taken by the Assembly are taken by general agreement rather than by majority votes. Such a path, we reiterate, is more likely to lead to a realisation of the legitimate aspirations of the Muslims—which in any case could never be in conflict with those of the nation as a whole, as represented by the Congress—than venturing into what the Leaguers themselves had often called the wilderness, and all the more because of their complete unfamiliarity with the terrain. After all, as Mr. Jinnah himself said not so long ago, "We cannot keep quarrelling all the time". Now is the time for him to show it in action, because for the first time an assembly composed solely of Indian representatives has been given the right to frame a constitution for India. Whether or not that constitution will be based on complete freedom for the country will depend on whether the participants pull together or quarrel among themselves. There is a chance to convert the Constituent Assembly *in fact* into what its name implies. Congress has seen the light. It is for the doubters among the Muslims, the Sikhs, the Scheduled Castes and other minorities not to fail at this moment. If they do, they either fear their fate too much or their deserts are small.

The Hindu. 31-7-46.

MR. NEHRU MEETS VICEROY

LEAGUE DECISION DISCUSSED

NEW DELHI REACTIONS TO MOVE

NEW DELHI, July 30.

Pandit Nehru, President of the Congress, had a meeting this morning with the Viceroy in New Delhi. It is believed the situation arising from the Muslim League Council's decision to reject the Cabinet Mission's proposals and launch direct action was discussed.

"Bad news" is the phrase in which official opinion expressed itself to-day on the Muslim League's decision to reject the Cabinet Mission's proposals in their entirety. After the speeches made in the League Council, New Delhi was prepared for a certain amount of extremism in the final decision but not for a complete absence of any escape clause in the terms of the resolution. The unqualified and unconditional negative has therefore come as a surprise.

The effect of the resolution on the Viceroy's and the British Government's plans is not likely to be apparent for some time, but undoubtedly the group of officials who had hopefully pushed forward with the preliminaries and have been working on a programme of personal consultation with representatives of the Congress and the League so as to smooth the way for the Constituent Assembly have received a jolt. There is, however, no slacking of official preparations for the Assembly.

The new situation created by the resolution is being carefully examined by the Viceroy and his advisers.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE July 27, 1946

BR. CABINET DECISION

Place For Non-Party Muslim In Centre

INSTRUCTIONS TO VICEROY

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, July 25

I understand that the British Cabinet has taken a final and irrevocable decision about the Interim Government in India.

Instructions have gone out to Lord Wavell from Lord Pethick-Lawrence backed by the Cabinet that the Interim Government must be formed between August 15 and 31.

It is safe to say that on the 1st September India will be governed by a Government representing the main elements the Indian politics.

As far as it can be ascertained I believe the proposed Interim Government will be composed of an equal number Congress and Muslim League nominees. Others who will be included in the Government will be one non-Party Muslim, one representative each from Scheduled Caste, Parsis and Sikhs.

The Daily 'Alhalam' of 13-8-46
The Daily 'Azad' of 13-8-46.
~~The Daily Congress Paper~~.

The papers have published an appeal by the Hon'ble Mr. Mahamood Sheriff, president, Mysore State Muslim League to observe the "Direct Action Day" on the 16th August 1946 throughout the State of Mysore in obedience to the instructions of the Quaide-Azam Mr. M. A Jinnah. Mr. Mahamood Sheriff appeals to all Muslims to suspend their business & other activities on that day & after attending the Friday prayers pass the following resolution in every mosque. Thereafter a peaceful procession is to be organised.

The resolution.

"This public meeting of the Muslims appreciating the decision of the All India Muslim League to discard the British Cabinet plan strongly assures the Quaide-Azam that the Muslims are prepared to obey any & every order of his."

(By order)
Chief Secy) 14/8
Min Agn) 14/8

A/13/8/46
69

صدر آل میسور اسٹیٹ مسلم لیگ کا پیغام

مسلمانانِ ریاست میسور کے نام

جمعہ ۱۶ر اگست ۴۶ء کو یوم اقدام بالراست منایا جائے مکمل ہڑتال کیجائے۔
جلوس نکالے جائیں

آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ کونسل نے اپنے اجلاس خصوصی میں جو گزشتہ ماہ کے ۷ر اور ۸ر کو بمبئی میں منعقد ہوا یہ طے کیا کہ برٹش وزارتی ڈیلیگیشن اور وائسرائے ہند نے مسلمانوں کے متعلق حال میں جو رویہ اختیار کیا اس کے خلاف ایک زبردست احتجاج کیا جائے جن مواعید کی بنا پر مسلم لیگ نے عارضی حکومت اور دستور ساز اسمبلی میں شرکت کرنے اور موجودہ سیاسی صورتِ حال کو سازگار بنانے پر آمادہ کیا تھا۔ اس کے منحرف ہونے اور غدر کرنے کے بجائے حکومت نے اس سے اغماض کیا اور مسلمانانِ ہند کے جذبات اور احساسات پر ایک کاری زخم لگایا۔ حکومت کی اس افسوسناک روش نے مسلمانوں کو اس امر پر مجبور کیا ہے کہ اپنی عزت اور خودداری کو قائم رکھنے اور اس ملک میں ایک آزادانہ زندگی بسر کرنے کے لئے راست اقدام کی تحریک پر عمل پیرا ہوں اور اس کے لئے خود کو ہر قسم کی قربانی کے لئے تیار کریں۔ ریاست میسور کے مسلمان برطانوی ہند کے مسلم بھائیوں کی ہر جائز تحریک کے ساتھ ہمدردی رکھنے اور ملت کے مفاد کو روبہ کار لانے میں ہمیشہ سے آمادہ رہے ہیں۔ اس موقع پر بھی مناسب ہے کہ کونسل کے ہدایات پر عمل پیرا ہوکر اپنی اخوت اور دلی ہمدردی کا ثبوت دیں۔ لہٰذا ریاست میسور کے سب مسلمان بھائیوں سے یہ درخواست کی جاتی ہے کہ ۱۶ اگست یعنی جمعہ کو اپنی دوکانیں، کارخانے اور تجارتی کاروبار بند رکھیں اور نماز جمعہ کے بعد سارے مساجد میں مندرجہ ذیل قرارداد پاس کریں اور اس آزمائش میں ہمیں ثابت قدم رہنے اور ہمیں استقامت بخشنے کی دعائیں، اور شاندار اور پرامن جلوس نکالیں۔ ساری دنیا کی آنکھیں ہماری اس نئی تحریک کی طرف لگی ہوئی ہیں اور اس کو انتہائی تنظیم اور ضابطے کے ساتھ پرامن طریقے پر موثر اور کامیاب بنانے پر ہمارے قومی اقتدار اور بقاء کا دارومدار ہے۔ آل میسور اسٹیٹ مسلم لیگ ریاستی مسلمانوں سے توقع کرتی ہے کہ ان ہدایات پر عمل پیرا ہوکر اتحاد و اتفاق اور اپنے جذبات ملی کا ثبوت دیں۔

(شرحِ دستخط) محمود شریف

صدر آل میسور اسٹیٹ مسلم لیگ

قرارداد

مسلمانان ... کا یہ جلسۂ عام آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ کے اس فیصلے سے کامل اتفاق کرتے ہوئے جو وزارتی وفد کے پلان کو مسترد کرتے ہوئے بمبئی کے اجلاس میں کیا گیا ہے۔ قائداعظم کو یقین دلاتا ہے کہ مسلمان آپ کے ہر حکم کی تعمیل کے لئے تیار ہیں۔

یہ جلسہ کانگریس کی دورنگی روش پر نہایت ہی افسوس اور مذمت کا اظہار کرتے ہوئے یہ محسوس کرتا ہے کہ کانگریس مسلم قوم کی آزادی میں سب سے بڑی رکاوٹ بن رہی ہے۔ عارضی حکومت کی تشکیل کے متعلق وزارتی وفد نے مسلم لیگ اور اس کے لیڈر قائداعظم سے جو کھلی وعدہ خلافی کی ہے۔ یہ جلسہ اس کو سخت مذمت کی نگاہوں سے دیکھتے ہوئے اپنے پرزور احتجاج کا اظہار کرتا ہے کہ مسلم لیگ کے مطالبۂ پاکستان کی اہمیت کو محسوس نہ کرتے ہوئے اگر مسلم قوم کو نظرانداز کرنے کی کوشش کی گئی تو اس کے انتہائی اندوہناک اور تباہ کن نتائج کی ذمہ داری، خود حکومت برطانیہ پر ہوگی۔

The AC Kalam
13.8.46

to

مسلمانان بنگلور سٹی کو اطلاع

آل میسور سٹیٹ مسلم لیگ نے طے کیا ہے کہ بروز جمعہ ۱۶ اگست ۱۹۴۶ء کو بحکم قائد اعظم مکمل ہڑتال کی جائے، یعنے گاڑیوں کی ہڑتال، گوشت کے دکانوں کی ہڑتال مزدور پیشہ اصحاب کی ہڑتال شہر اور محلوں کی جملہ دکانوں اور کارخانوں کی ہڑتال۔

بعد نماز جمعہ ہر مسجد میں قرارداد منظور کی جائے اور جلوس میں شریک ہونے کیلئے تمام مسلمان نیو مارکٹ کے روبرو حضرۃ سیدانی بی رح کی درگاہ کے پاس جمع ہو جائیں

جلوس کا راستہ

تین بجے

جلوس مارکیٹ سرکل سے روانہ ہوکر میسور روڈ سے ہوتا ہوا کاٹن پیٹ روڈ سے گزر کر حضرت توکل مستان شاہ قادری رح کی درگاہ سے ہوتا ہوا چھوٹی پیٹ، عرف کٹہ، بڑا بازار سے گزر کر حضرۃ سیدانی بی رح کی درگاہ کے آئے گا۔ جہاں فخر قوم محمود شریف صاحب کی صدارت میں ایک عام جلسہ ہوگا جس میں قرارداد پر تقاریر ہونگی اور متفقہ طور پر قرارداد منظور کی جائے گی۔ برادران اسلام سے التماس ہے کہ مکمل ہڑتال کرتے ہوئے اس جلوس میں شریک ہوکر اپنی ملت اسلامی کا ثبوت دیں۔

خاکسار۔ سید باقر۔ شریک محمد آل میسور سٹیٹ مسلم لیگ

The following is the route for the procession to be organised on the 16th August.

The procession starts from the City Market & passing through Cottonpet, Chickpet, Sarraf Katte, Doddpet & terminates near the City Market. A public meeting at the City Market will be addressed by Mr. Mahmood Sheriff.

for perusal.

Mia Agni

MR 14/8

14.8.46

The Daily Azad
13.8.46
71

یوم اقدام بالراست

ریاست میسور میں مکمل ہڑتال کی جائے

صدر ریاستی مسلم لیگ کا بیان

بنگلور ۱۲ر اگست آل انڈیا اسٹیٹ مسلم لیگ کے صدر خان صاحب محمود شریف صاحب نے مندرجہ ذیل بیان جاری فرمایا ہے :-

آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ کونسل نے اپنے اجلاس خصوصی میں جو گذشتہ ماہ کے ۲۷ اور ۲۸ کو بمبئی میں منعقد ہوا یہ طے کیا کہ برطانوی وزارتی وفد اور وائسرائے ہند نے مسلمانوں کے متعلق حال میں جو رویہ اختیار کیا اسکے خلاف ایک زبردست احتجاج کیا جائے مسلم لیگ نے جس مواخذہ کی بنا پر عارضی حکومت اور دستور ساز اسمبلی میں شرکت کرنے اور موجودہ سیاسی صورت حال کو سازگار بنانے پر آمادہ کیا تھا۔ اس کے متعرف ہونے اور نذر کرنے کے بجائے حکومت نے اس سے اغماض کیا اور مسلمانان ہند کے جذبات اور احساسات پر ایک کاری زخم لگایا۔ حکومت کی اس افسوسناک روش نے مسلمانوں کو اس امر پر مجبور کیا ہے۔ کہ اپنی عزت اور خودداری کو قائم رکھنے اور اس ملک میں ایک آزادانہ زندگی بسر کرنے کے لیے راست اقدام کی تحریک پر عمل پیرا ہوں اور اس کے لیے خود کو ہر قسم کی قربانی کے لیے تیار کریں۔ ریاست میسور کے مسلمان برطانوی ہند کے مسلم بھائیوں کی ہر جائز تحریک کے ساتھ ہمدردی رکھے اور ملت کے مفاد کو روبراہ کرنے میں ہمیشہ سے آمادہ رہے ہیں۔ اس موقع پر بھی مناسب ہے کہ کونسل کے ہدایات پر عمل پیرا ہوکر اپنی اخوت اور دلی ہمدردی کا ثبوت دیں

لہٰذا ریاست کے سب مسلمان بھائیوں سے یہ درخواست کیجاتی ہے کہ ۱۶ر اگست بروز جمعہ اپنی دکانیں کارخانے اور تجارتی کاروبار بند رکھیں اور نماز جمعہ کے بعد سارے مساجد میں

(۱) قرارداد پاس کریں اور اس آزمائش میں ہمیں ثابت قدم رہنے اور ہماری) استعانت عطا

اب کانگریس آگے بڑھ کر مسلم تائید حاصل کرے

جناب غزدار کا بیان

کراچی ۱۰ر اگست سندھ صوبائی مسلم لیگ کے صدر یم غزدار نے ایک بیان میں عمل بالراست کے متعلق مسلم لیگ کی قرارداد پر روشنی ڈالتے ہوئے کہا کہ مسلم لیگ نے اب میدان برطانیہ اور کانگریس کے لیے چھوڑ دیا ہے۔ مسلم لیگ برطانوی شہنشاہیت سے مکمل طور پر منقطع ہوچکی ہے۔ اب کانگریس کا یہ فرض ہے کہ آگے بڑھے اور انگریزوں کو ہندوستان سے نکالنے کے لیے مسلمانوں کی تائید حاصل کرے

مسلم تعاون کے بغیر آزادی خواب ہے

کانگریس قرارداد پر فیروز خان کا تبصرہ

ملک فیروز خان نے کانگریس ورکنگ کمیٹی کی قرارداد پر تبصرہ کرتے ہوئے کہا کہ کانگریس کی قرارداد کے غیر جذباتی لہجہ کو میں پسند کرتا ہوں کانگریس نے یہ بھی محسوس کیا ہے کہ مسلم تعاون کے بغیر ہندوستان کی آزادی ایک خیالی چیز بن جائیگی۔ مسلم قوم کی پارلیمنٹ نے بمبئی میں یہ فیصلہ کیا کہ مسلم ہندوستان کا مطالبہ پاکستان ہی ہے جس کے معنے ایک آزاد و خود مختار ریاست کے قیام کے ہیں یہی پارلیمنٹ ہی کانگریس قرارداد کے پیش نظر اپنے فیصلہ پر نظر ثانی کرسکتی ہے

حیدرآباد اور میسور کیلئے نئے ریزیڈنٹ

نئی دہلی ۱۰ر اگست۔ اطلاع ہے کہ مسٹر سی جی ہربرٹ جو فی الوقت وائسرائے کے سیاسی مشیر ہیں آئندہ نومبر سے حیدرآباد کے ریزیڈنٹ مقرر ہوئے ہیں اور وسط ہند کے ریزیڈنٹ لفٹننٹ کرنل سر والٹر کیا مسل آئندہ نومبر سے

عید بخشنے کی دعا مانگیں اور شاندار اور پرامن جلوس نکال کر ساری دنیا کی آنکھیں ہماری اس نئی تحریک کی طرف لگی ہوئی ہیں اور اس کو انتہائی تنظیم اور ضبط کے ساتھ اور پرامن طریقے پر مؤثر اور کامیاب بنانے پر ہمارے قومی اقتدار اور بقا کا دارومدار ہے آل میسور اسٹیٹ مسلم لیگ ریاستی مسلمانوں سے توقع کرتی ہے کہ ان ہدایات پر عمل پیرا ہوکر اتحاد و اتفاق اور اپنے جذبات کا ثبوت دیں۔

محمود شریف